RECD. NO. B. 106

...ay Chronicle

SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

...OMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932

PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY LEGISLATION OF THE STATE

...E APPLIED TO BOMBAY

...ION

...ng

...City

... Fully

...ent of

... provisions

... the whole Pre-

... of Bombay and

...rovisions for arrest, deten-

...ersons which were contained

...e powers to seize buildings, pro-

..., etc., as well as clauses dealing

...nation of false rumours, setting up

...provisions against association dangerous

...ains the provisions for dealing with "mo-

... of public servants and intimidation.

...plied to the District of Kanara only. It

... "no-tax" movements.

...ENT.

...pplemental) which renews the amendment

...identical with the similar provisions in the

...nary, dated ...e Bombay ... the new ...the Viceroy

...f the pow- ...-section (2) ...cial Powers ... 1932), the ...Council has, ...13/4/32-Poli- ... June, 1932, ...aining sec- ...ance to the

...ercise of ...by sub-sec- ... the said ...or-in-Coun- ... direct.

...s of Chap- ...d VI of the ...shall come ...he Bombay ... effect from ...2; and

...ns of Chap- ...said Ordin- ...n to the ...be brought ... clause (a) ... into force ...ombay, the ...an District, ...s of Kara- ...hmednagar, ...West Khan- ...and Kanara ... 1st July.

...ns of Chap- ... ordinance ...o the provi- ...ought into ...ces (a) and ... come into ...trict of Ka- ... from 1st

...powers con- ... (1) of sec- ...ecial Powers ...f 1932), the ... pleased to ...anding any- ...e Code Cri- ... (V of 1898), ... under sec- ...8, 189, 190, ...5, 506, 507 ... Penal Code. ...when comit- ... of Bombay

shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

Extraordinary Emergency Powers

Chapter II relates to Government's emergency powers under the following heads—

Power to arrest and detain sus-

(Continued on Page 7).

INDIA DOESN'T BELIEVE IN MENDICANCY

MADRAS, June 29.

Mr. Yakub Hasan has issued the following statement to the Press: —"Sir Samuel Hoare's statement marks a clear departure from the undertaking given to India by Lord Irwin on behalf of His Majesty's Government. India must insist upon her right to have the future constitution settled at a free conference of the representatives of Great Britain and India, Parliament only adopting the decision of such a conference.

India of 1932 after her great struggle of non-violent non-Co-operation extending over a dozen years is quite different from the mendicant India of 1919, and the antiquated method of ascertaining India's wishes through a Parliamentary Committee cannot commend itself to any section of public opinion in the country at the present juncture.

I was one of those who gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919 and I know that the representations made before it by Indians had very little influence in shaping the Government of India Bill. No better result can be expected from the procedure that the Secretary of State for India has now laid down.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S DRIVE ON FREE STATE!

LONDON, July 1.

Special duties not exceeding a hundred per cent "ad valorem" may be imposed on articles to be specified which are imported from Irish Free State into Britain direct or through other countries.

This is the gist of the preliminary motion to be proposed by Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons on July 4 in consequence of Free State's non-payment of land annuities' instalment.

The above duties are in addition to the existing ones.—Reuter.

"Letter Of Authority"

AHMEDABAD CITY CENSUS ECHO

Collector Asks President To Explain

AHMEDABAD, July 1.

The Collector of Ahmedabad has written a letter to the President of the Municipality drawing his attention to the letter of authority which he has issued to the census enumerators. The letter of authority states.

"Whereas the Municipality have resolved with concurrence of Mahasabha to take up a second census, you are therefore empowered with the necessary powers."

In the course of the letter the Collector asks for particulars of the body to which the term Mahasabha refers, and requests the President of the Municipality to forward for his perusal the papers relating to the calling for and receving concurrence of the body in question. The Collector adds.

"My records show that the present census was taken at the suggestion of the Government, and I am unable to see what the concurrence of any outside body, whether religious or political, has to do with the case."—A. P.

DANGER OF ORDINANCE RULE

"WILL TEND TO DESTROY RESPECT FOR LAW"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held on Friday night, the following resolution was adopted and the same was telegraphed to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association view with grave concern the promulgation by the Governor-General of a consolidated Ordinance with modified powers and restricted jurisdiction. Administration by ordinances is repugnant to all principles of constitutional Government. The Council fear this measure will deepen popular discontent, further embitter feelings, and impede early return to normal conditions. The Council, therefore, urge the Governor-General to reconsider his decision, to withdraw the Ordinance and thereby put an end to the present unfortunate situation in the country.

CAN EMERGENCY CONTINUE FOR MONTHS?

"The Council feel that continuance of administration through Ordinances will tend to destroy all respect for law even among law-abiding citizens. All breaches of law can be adequately punished by the existing legal enactments. The Council cannot conceive of emegency lasting beyond six months, and even if in the opinion of Government the emergency continued, the situation could have been met by submitting the Ordinances as Bills to the vote of the Legislatures.

"The Council further earnestly appeal to the Government to restore peace and good-will by releasing all political prisoners in order to create a proper atmosphere for the reception of the new constitutional changes promised by them. At the same time, the Council appeal to all Congressmen to give up the Civil Disobedience movement and thereby facilitate a return to normal conditions."

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC:—The School of Indian Music will give a weekly concert to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. at the School Hall, Banhamhall Lane.

GRAVE RIOTING IN CITY

Police Forced To Open Fire Repeatedly

FRIDAY'S HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES

Bombay witnessed serious communal disorders again on Friday which culminated in three persons being killed and over 100 injured.

TROUBLE OVER MUSLIM PROCESSIONS.

Trouble arose when Muslims took out two funeral processions in the afternoon through thickly populated Hindu localities. There were regular encounters between the processionists and the crowds of Hindus to prevent which the police opened fire more than half a dozen times.

Regular brickbat battles were witnessed in several parts of the affected area till late at night which were quelled by the police by resorting to firing a number of [illegible]

HEAVY TOLL OF CASUALTIES.

Of the casualties one died on account of a bullet wound and nearly a dozen were injured by bullets. Stabbing cases were reported from various parts and two of them proved fatal in both the cases the victims dying on the spot.

Severe clashes which occurred between Hindus and Muslims throughout Friday led the police to open fire more than a dozen times. The disturbances that were witnessed in the city were the worst of their kind after the riots commenced nearly seven weeks ago.

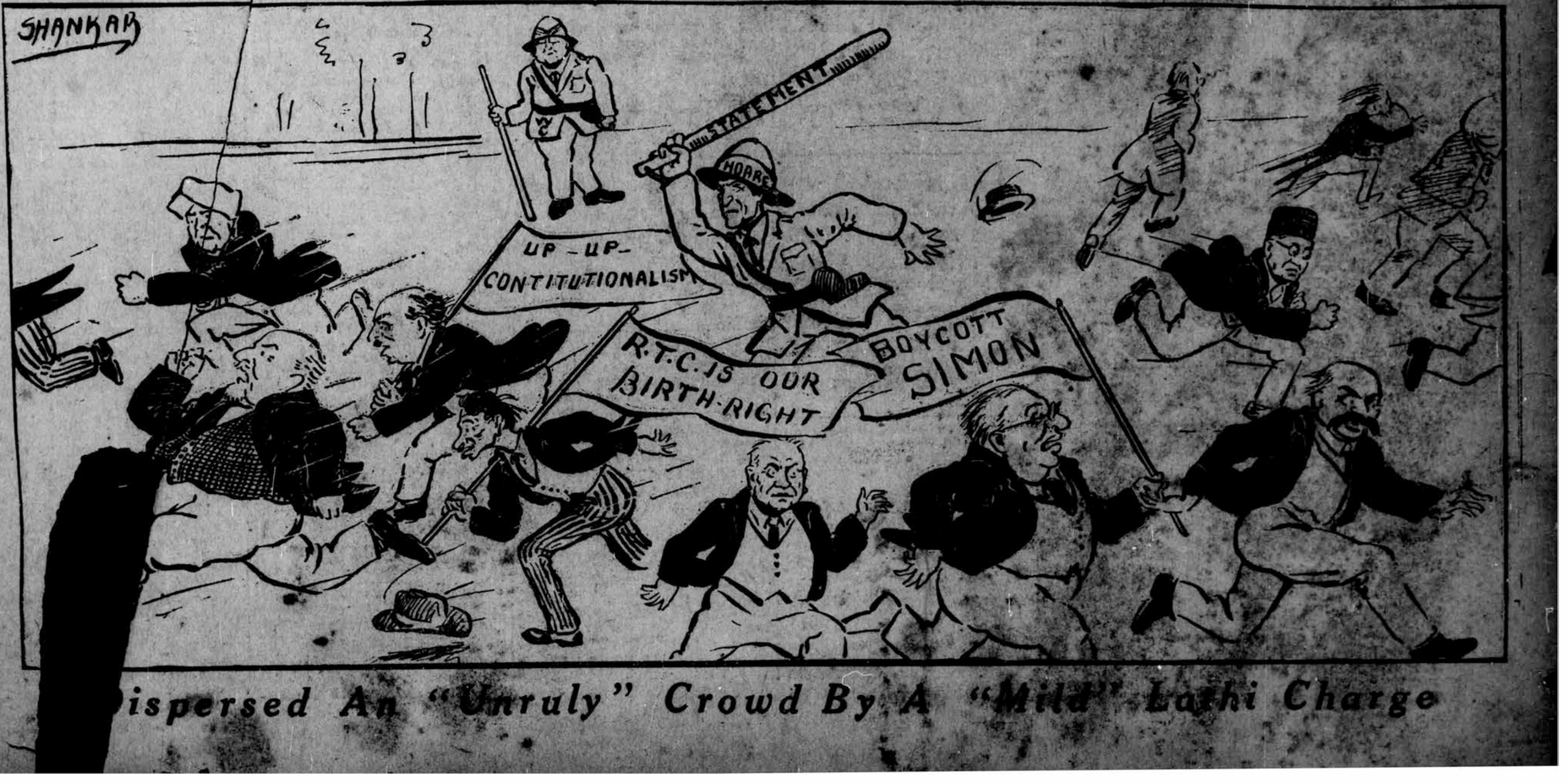
MUSLIM PROCESSIONS.

The trouble could be said to have started when the Muslims decided against advice tendered by the police to take two funeral processions from the midst of Hindu localities viz. Kalbadevi and Girgaum, on their way to Sonapur. It was known that the processionists were determined to pass through the Hindu localities and both sides prepared to launch on severe brickbat warfare.

FIRED SIX TIMES.

More than a dozen police officers and armed police accompanied the processionists but the presence of the police did not deter the hooligans on both sides from exchanging a fusillade of stones all along the route. The situation at times became very threatening and the police had to resort to fire [illegible] the mobs near-

(Continued on Page 7.)



...ispersed An "Unruly" Crowd By A "Mild" Lathi Charge

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

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For Each Additional Words
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY for a QUICK SALE

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

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6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 3-0

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Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
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FOREIGN

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half Yearly	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than 6 months.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED —for Overseas:—Veterinary Surgeons, Qualified and Competent Accountants, Works Managers, Mechanical Gas Engineers, and Springsmiths. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 7406

POST—BAND MASTER for String Band, must be highly efficient in Indian Music, salary upto Rs. 300 according to qualifications, will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with Photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered before 15th July, 1932, to the HOME MINISTER in HIS HIGHNESS GOVERNMENT, ALWAR, Mount Abu.
A R 5139

WANTED—Four DIVISIONAL ORGANISERS for a well reputed Indian Life Insurance Office on Rs. 75—7½—150 plus T.A. and commission for the following centres. (1) Sind, (2) Deccan, (3) Bombay, (4) Goa. Only experienced or influential men with clear record may apply to BHAGWANDAS NIRMALDASS, Esq., District Manager, Near Pinjrapole Karachi.
A R 7458

CIVIL-MECH-ELEC. ENGINEERS, Doctors, Lady Doctors, Hospital Nurses, Governesses, Spg. Wvg. & Dyeing Masters, Electricians, Wiremen, Mechanics, Overseers, Accountants, Stenographers, Storekeepers and other unemployed may refer their case to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R7461

WANTED—(1) Two UPPER SUBORDINATES, qualified and with at least 5 years' practical experience in Buildings and Irrigation. Salary up to Rs. 300/- according to qualifications. (2) Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc. by State Rules. (3) Selected candidates will have to join at once and may be called for interview at their expenses. (4) Apply with photo and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th July 1932.
STATE ENGINEER, Alwar.
5150

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—An ORGANISER for one of the most leading Indian Life Offices for organising the Deccan on a salary of Rs. 225 plus commission. Only influential gentlemen of good status who can guarantee business need apply to Box No. 1611, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5753

WANTED—Honest and Hard-working CANVASSERS on salaries of Rs. 75, 125 and 250 with Commission of 12-1/2 per cent. 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. on three different terms. Call for prospectus with two annas stamps from the SOVEREIGN TEA SUPPLYING CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgris.
R7463

Situations Wanted

VERY HONEST and experienced CASHIER, Accountant, wants situation in Bombay or anywhere in India. Please write Box No. 1603, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 7341

Agents Wanted

WANTED—AGENTS in every town for highclass soaps, Inks, etc., GUJARAT SOAP & INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., Baroda.
A R 7095

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS to sell Swadeshi coatings, Shirtings, etc. Prices extremely low. Apply to:—DEVI VILAS WEAVING FACTORY, P. O. Eranhipalam, S. Malabar.
A R7254

Profession.

AMERICAN COTTON — New Safest Scheme!—No Botheration! No Risks! No Loss! Guaranteed Sure Profits! Get Rs. 15 on Rs. 12 investments. Daily Rs. 15 on Rs. 120 Investments! Refund Fees when demanded! Call 107, Esplanade Road, 3rd Floor.
P R 7462

Trade Announcement

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY—CARPET MAKING MACHINE, Rupees Five. Will produce Rupees Hundred monthly Working simple. WANTED DISTRICT AGENTS. Write Box No. 1606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
T R 7449

WE UNDERTAKE to revise, correct, print and translate books catalogues, prospectus, etc. Write to DUBASHE BROS., Vile Parle (Bombay).
T 5110

EARN, RS. 200-300 monthly on our Rapid Camera which takes, photo, developes and prints in five minutes. Neither a studio nor studio training is required. Full instructions for its operation supplied free. Write now to: THE CENTRAL COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Vishnu Bazar, Cloth Market, Delhi.
R 7456

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS to get earth (Matodi) free of charge. Apply to Box No. 1610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R7460

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—TIN BOX MAKING POWER PLANT.—For making round, square or any kind of tins. One or four gallons Kerosine Oil Tins making plant preferred. Apply stating full particulars about makers name, list of machines, etc., and lowest price required to ABDULHUSEIN ESOOFALLY, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 9.
N R7339

WANTED TO PURCHASE STEAM HYDRO-EXTRACTOR. Apply with full particulars to The MANAGER, The MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD., DeLisle Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.
N 5100

For Sale.

HUNDREDS OF TYPEWRITERS.

READY FOR SALE

Many Typewriter dealers and limited concerns purchase our Typewriters and Duplicators and send words of satisfaction.

Repairing, Duplicating and Type-copying a speciality.

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opposite General Post Office, Warwick House, Fort, Bombay.

Property Wanted

WANTED—A PROPERTY at Khar or in suburbs, worth Rs. 15,000/- or near. Kindly write with particulars to Box No 400 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

Property For Sale

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—The Surati Hindu Hotel, situate at Corner Grant Road is to be SOLD in running condition with all the furniture and paraphernalia. Intending purchasers should see the MANAGER at the Hotel, between 2 and 6 P. M.
N

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M

COLLEGE OF AMERICAN DENTISTRY—New Session begins from 1st of July, 1932. Only a limited number of students are taken in each session. Apply to PRINCIPAL, the College of American Dentistry, Sandhurst Road Girgaum, Bombay.
E R 5148

FRENCH,—Hindustani, Gujerati, Hindi, Spanish, Urdu, Portuguese, Marathi, Chinese, Russian, Persian, German, Japanese, Italian, Malay, Arabic, Ancient Greek, Latin, Sanskrit taught by Experts. Also Translation Department. TILS-LANGUAGES, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R 7465

WANTED—TUITION by a highly cultured gentleman in Scientific Hindustani Music (Vocal and Instrumental) undertakes to train up in a short time by an interesting and intelligent method. Competent to teach other subjects also. Write to Box No. 1609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R7459

CAMBRIDGE EXAM. (December 1932, July 1933) held in India. Successful Candidates admitted any University in India, or abroad. A chance to non-matrics. Apply without delay CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, opp. Taj Mahal Hotel. Last date of sending entry-forms July 8th.
E R7464

FRENCH—The New Beginners Class Started yesterday. Rs. 8 monthly. Absolute beginners should apply without delay TILS-LANGUAGES, opp. main entrance Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R7466

EARN MORE

Learn the best and competitionable Soapmaking personally or through post from a Gold Medalist, Mr. W. C. Naug, the first Soap-Specialist of Bengal, formerly Chemist of a big Factory and Soapist to Her Highness the Maharani Regent Saheba of Cooch Behar (By Special Appointment 1926). For rules and details, apply to

Mr. F. SENGUPTA, M.Sc.,
Principal, The School of Cottage Industries,
69-B, Mirzapur Street,
CALCUTTA.

Medical.

CATARACT—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Safe, sure and guaranteed cure in four weeks. For full particulars apply:—"SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta (B. C.)
P R7339B

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch.
Per Insertion.

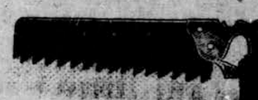
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

NOTICE IS HERE... of Basavangudi Post, Ba... owners and Sole Proprietors of...

S A... For SO...

Manufactured by the Hindu... Bangalore City.



A Declaration in respect of the said T... registered in British India under the Indian... XVI of 1908.

The said Trade Mark is used in respect... goods following, that is to say:—

SOAP and in particular "ASIA..."

Any imitation of fraudulent use of th... be dealt with according to Law.

DePenning & DeP...
Patent and Trad...
10, Government ... Place, East, ...

TENDERS FOR PA... PER

...ply of 5,000 Reams of ...une Press:—

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of paper of the following particulars for the Tribune Press:—

1. Size 26x40.
2. Weight 38-39 Lbs. as found in the manufacturer invoice.
3. Colour. White.
4. Quality. News Printing, Machine Calendered, Karachi ... of one month within
5. Delivery in three instalments with an interval between each. First instalment to reach at... months after the acceptance of the tender... uments through ...al of the con-
6. Quotations. C.I.F. Karachi in £ Sterling.
7. Payment. 75 per cent cash against shipping doc... Bank. Balance within 15 days after the arriv... be sent to the ...red Post so as
8. Tenders along with 3 full sheet samples should ... Trustees, Tribune, Lahore, under Sealed Registe... RINTING PA... to reach not later than 31st July 1932.
5125

They should be marked "TENDER FOR NEWS P... PER."

MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

DRAINAGE WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery of the following materials:

1. 6660 Rft. of cast Iron half Turned and Bored spigot and socket pipes.
2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees Two.
3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed "Tender for C. I. Pipes and Special Castings" and delivered to the Municipal Accountant, before 4 p.m. on or before 29th July, 1932, with Rupees Two Hundred as earnest money.
4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their agents will be a disqualification.

J. N. SETHNA, B.Sc. (Glasgow), A.M., Inst. Struc. E. etc.,
Executive Engineer (on Special Duty).
5152

NOTICE

THE MAWSON-VERNON CO., LTD.

Mr. J. F. VELLA has resigned his position as one of the Governing Directors of the above Company.

The business of the Company will be carried on by the continuing Governing Director, Mr. J. Alexander.
51521

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1932 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1932, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II. dated 16th June, 1932, at page 1039).

Dated this 16th day of June 1932.
KIKABHAI PREMCHAND.
Sheriff of Bombay.
5051

Legal Not... ...ices.

PROCLAMATIO... F JUDI... ...Y.

IN THE HIGH COURT O... CATURE AT BOMBA...

O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1208 of 1927

TEHMURASP MUNCHER... ...tiffs.
SHA RABADI and others
..... Plai... ...ant.
versus
JEHANGIR ...ADERJI MAS... ...ou...
TER ..... Defend... ...the
IT IS PROCLAIMED and ... ...dy
fied that in pursuance of ... ...de
Warrant of Attachment of ... ...on
right under O.XXI R. 43 of Co... ...r
of Civil Procedure, dated the 27... ...t
day of June, 1932, in execution ... ...e
Decree, dated 21st day of Octobe...
1927, the Sheriff of Bombay ha...
this day attached the Copy right...
and Play right and other rights...
of the Defendant in Plays and Dra...
mas including those of Balliwala...
Theatrical Co. and Copy right of...
Daskat Shishak copy book and...
of the manuscript printed and...
other copies of the said Plays and...
Dramas and Copy Book and other...
papers and documents relating...
thereto and that the Defendant...
abovenamed is hereby prohibited...
from transferring, changing, alien...
ating or in any way disposing of...
the Copy Right Play Right and...
other rights in the said Plays and...
Dramas and Daskat Shishak Copy...
Book and other papers and Docu...
ments relating thereto and all...
persons are also prohibited from...
receiving the same from the De...
fendant by purchase, gift or other...
wise until further order of the...
High Court of Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1932.

Messrs. PHIROZE B. CHOKSI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5151

HYDROCELE

Provakar Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia etc. Application removes pain at once and redness, size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI & Bro., Hare Lapera (Bengal).

...by ...
...und...
(6)
No. 1B...
...mises are ...
...on the road adjoi...
Bridge in the City ...
...tion District of Bom...
bounded as follows: t...
on or towards the North...
the property of Ratansi ...
...se Morarji and others; on...
...wards the North-east by the ...
...vatsky Lodge; on or towards ...
South-east by the newly construc...
...ted private road belonging to Ra...
tansi Dharamsee Morarji and ...
Others and on or towards the ...
South-west by the property of ...
Khatizabai, widow of Haji Jacke...
ria Ahmed Patel.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1932.
SUKTHANKAR GUPTE & KOTHARE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5156.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E.I.C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in line with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can don A... telephone same to any wire o... India for a moderate part of... charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS: Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations and expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India ed or wire... COTTON FUTURES DAILY ...scientifically FORECAST... ...tions and on astrolo... This is latest cable... ...h receiv... the only Ins... ...me daily es costly ca... Cotton stating ther... ...EMELY Futures Forec... OUR RATES:— MO... ...ON Further part... COTTON ...Floor. BU... ...BAY. 181, Esmail B... Hornby Road, ... Phone No. 24... Tele: "VANUS...

...Sale of a ... property at ... on Plot No. ... 17th July, ... T.) at the ... ...tructions fr... ...sha Musa... Mortgagee ... of the Firs... account and ...gir Nanabho... wife Bai So... ...ors and pur... of sale rese... Second Mor... denture of ... ted the 13th ... and made ... ...hangir Nan... his wife Bai... part and th... Darasha Mus... part.

All that p... ...suring about... ate on and ... of the Dadar... the Trustees ... of the City ... with the ... ...parily of a r... ground floor ... and partly ... consisting of ... ing New Surv... Cadastral Su... ...tunga Divisio... Ward No. 683... 403 S.

For further ... conditions of ... Ruthagar and ... torneys for t... Darasha Mus... tary Square, ... designed.
SORABJEE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CONSTIPATION
IS THE CAUSE OF HEADACHE and DIZZINESS

When you get serious headache, pain in the back, shortness or breath and you feel dizzy, your ailments are due to constipation.

To cure constipation, to clear and cleanse your system and to enable your bodily functions to operate effectively and naturally take

CASTOPHENE
CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE

It puts new life into disordered stomachs, aids digestion, purifies the blood and stops headaches.

Price: Re. 1/- per bottle of 25 tablets.
Rs. 3/- per bottle of 100 tablets.

You can get it at your druggists.
Stockists: KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road, Bombay.
...CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING CO., P. O. 88, KARACHI. E

Hurry Up!

S. S. VICTORIA

Sailing on 14th July.

Gentlemen sailing for Continent by S.S. Victoria and requiring Europe out-fit will have special attention of our Mr. G. Rao who has 16 years' Continental experience in Tailoring.

We have different varieties of suitings and shirtings—all Swadeshi which you will highly appreciate.

Europe Outfit is our SPECIALITY.

Please book your orders immediately to avoid disappointment.

RADIANT TAILORING SHOP.

CHARNI ROAD, Near Kemp & Co. Opp. ALBLESS BAUG.

TILES & MARBLE
MESCHAN BOMBAY
BAJAN & Co FORT-BOMBAY

My Morning Friend
giving me
BEAUTY & HEALTH
PROFULLA
GENUINE DENTIFRICE
NO SOAP ..... NO FAT
Per Tube -/8/-
GUJARAT PHARMACY
Kalkadevi, Hathi Bldg., Bombay
C. Popatlal, Moti Chawk. Poona

Shown On The Screen

"STREET SCENE" PULITZER PRIZE DRAMA SCREENED

At The Pathe

'Street Scene' picturized from the famous Pulitzer Prize play by Elmer Rice will be presented by Samuel Goldwyn at the Pathe Theatre to-day. In directing the story of a warm-hearted romance and a passionate murder against the living screen of a city street, King Vidor makes of 'Street Scene' his most ambitious effort since the 'Big Parade.'

Sylvia Sidney in whose ears are still ringing the nation-wide acclaim that greeted her appearance in 'An American Tragedy' has the romantic lead in the picture. William Collier, Jr. plays opposite her. Estelle Taylor follows her brilliant performance in 'Cimarron' with the exacting and difficult role of Mrs. Maurrant, which to many of the play's multitude of friends who believe 'Street Scene' to be as much a story of mother love as Goldwyn's earlier 'Stella Dallas,' is the most important of all.

Elmer Rice himself adapted his stage play to the screen for Mr. Goldwyn. It ran for 600 performances in New York, and played for two years through the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Rice directed the New York, Chicago, London and Los Angeles stage productions. A published version of the play has appeared in 5 languages.

Not so much with the street, but more so with the people whose lives radiate from its rusty brownstone houses, is the play concerned. A girl who knows her mother is unfaithful, an insensitive, cruel father, a cynical old Jewish socialist trying to read a purpose into life, young love trying to rise above the squalor and misery, a lonesome woman, hungry for some one to talk to, an Italian couple, longing for the baby that they can't have, the improvident poor,—these are the strings that King Vidor weaves together as the play relentlessly moves toward the hysterical murder that neither ends the play nor solves life's mystery.

For the first time in screen history, in 'Street Scene' a picture is shot in its entirely within the confines of a single set. Following the stage outline, the entire action takes place on the street, mostly on the steps of the one house. The camera does not enter the house and there are no close-ups. King Vidor and Samuel Goldwyn meant 'Street Scene' to be a departure from the ordinary.

At the same time, the camera is 'a roving eye' constantly on the alert, always in movement. For that purpose, Vidor built a huge derrick device, similar to that of a fire house tower, which with the help of a hydraulic crane and pneumatic wheels takes the camera from one window to another, from a basement to a rooftop, in and out with inhuman ease and speed. At its peak King Vidor and his cameraman sat through the shooting of the picture.

Most of the original stage cast were brought to Hollywood for the picture. Beulah Bondi, David Landau, Russel Hopton, Anna Kostant and Greta Granstedt are among the featured players. Every detail of a tenement block in New York's west sixties was recreated with the most complete authenticity, the houses, the occupants, the passers-by, street noises, traffic, even to the nearby elevated, where an actual train was built to create the noises that are among the undertones of the picture. Capt. Richard Day and Willie Pogany supervised the elaborate production details under the supervision of King Vidor and Mr. Goldwyn for the United Artists picture.

BIG COMEDY HIT "FLYING HIGH"

At The Capitol

A queer new kind of airplane, a dumb inventor, and a waitress who has a "yen" to marry an aviator, are hilariously tossed together in "Flying High" which opens at the Capitol Theatre from to-day, to make one of the funniest talkies seen in months. "Flying High" is of course, a talkie adaption of the enormously successful Broadway stage musical comedy. The principal role of Rusty Krause is played by the same star who made such a hit in New York the rubber-faced Bert Lahr, America's most imitated comedian. He is ably supported in a long succession of funny gags by long and lanky Charlotte Greenwood as the amorous waitress. Miss Greenwoods continual pursuit of Lahr, and their final struggle in the queer aerocopter, far above the earth, have been handled by the adept comedy director, Charles Reisner, to get a very maximum the piece who turn in excellent of laughs. Other players of performances include Pat O'Brien, Katherine Crawford, Charles Winninger, Hedda Hopper, Guy Kibbee and Herbert Braggioti. The piece is M-G-M's first musical of the current season and it bristles with tuneful numbers, including "Its the First Time for Me," "Dance Until The Dawn" and "Happy Landings." The first is by DeSylva Brown and Henderson, the last two by Dorothy Fields and James McHugh, who wrote "Go Home & Tell Your Mother". The picture is decidedly for the tired business man, for in addition to its laughs it has a long procession of extremely personable young ladies, a really beautiful beauty chorus, picked and trained by Busby Berkeley, who did such a fine job with "Whoopee."

A parody on the Foreign Legion with the title "Beau Hunks" featuring Laurel & Hardy the famous screen jesters will, in four reels supplement the chief picture of the evening.

GRETA GARBO AT THE RIALTO

Swedish Girl In Love Trap

If, as gossip would have us believe, Greta Garbo has the slightest intention of going home to Sweden, there is in "Susan Lenox" (her Fall and Rise), sufficient reason for a million protests. For in this new Metro Goldwyn Mayer vehicle, which opens this week at the Rialto Theatre, Garbo is more captivating than ever and accomplishes the most intriguing performance of her brilliant career. The David Graham Phillips novel offered Garbo an unusual scope of characterization and in negotiating its difficult tranzitions she achieves an artistry seldom, if ever, equalled since the advent of the talkies. Here Garbo seems even more at home than in her previous productions, playing the part of a Swdeshi girl, whose psychology she seeme to understand profoundly. Perhaps among the high lights of the productions, the fan view point is the teaming of Garbo with Clark Gable, the screen's latest sensation, who is destined for stardom. Gable and Garbo in love scenes leave nothing to be desired. The settings and costumes in the picture add much to the production values, and Garbo offers many surprises in her transitions. Gable is ideally cast as the young engineer who first lures the swedish girl in a love trap, and his suffering atonement when he realizes his genuine affection for her, regdless of the life she has led, justifies the happiness she yields to him later. Fine performances are offered by Jean Hersholt John Miljan, Alan Hale, Hale Hamilton, Hilda Paughn, Russel Simpson, Cecil Cunningham and Ian Kieth.

An added attraction is a two reel funny comedy by Laurel and Hardy, the two funsters, entitled "Our Wife".

BRITISH FARCE COMEDY

At The Empire

Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls, the popular pair of British comedians who starred in "Rookery Nook" and other farce comedies, make a welcome re-appearance in "A Night Like This", a fine British picture which will be screened this week at the Empire.

The musical background provided by Roy Fox's excellent band also helps to make the film an outstanding achievement from a British Studio. An elaborate cabaret, costumed in Zinkeisen fashion, is an added attraction.

The picture is an adaptation of a successful Ben-Traver's farce-comedy which was a great success on the London stage. Once again the story of the whimsical subtle type so characteristic of that author, and exploits in full the amusing methods of both Ralph Lynn and Tom Walls, as well as the unsophisticated artlessness of Winifred Shotter, that charming British actress. Mary Brough, another well-known British actress is also in the cast. The plot centres round a London policeman with big ideas. Learning from his sweetheart, employed at the Moonstone Night Club, that gambling took place in the Club, he resolved single-handed to investigate. A comic idea, but as the policeman is Tom Walls, and inside the club he meets Ralph Lynn, the project assuming a different aspect and leads to a lot of fun.

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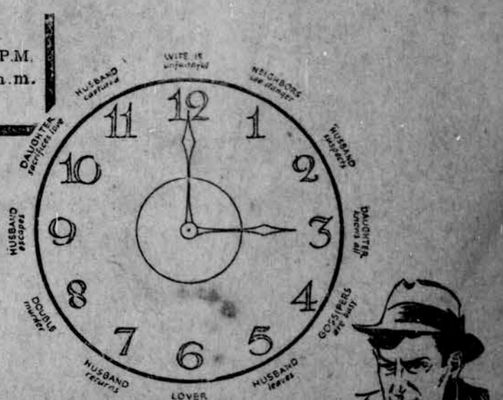

Samuel GOLDWYN presents

"STREET SCENE"

ELMER RICE'S PULITZER PRIZE DRAMA
with
SYLVIA SIDNEY
WILLIAM COLLIER Jr. ESTELLE TAYLOR
United Artists Picture

A heart-hungry mother forgetting her marriage vows. A selfish father driven mad by gossip. A daughter torn from the arms of the boy she loves . . . her life wrecked . . . her hopes shattered . . . her ideals blasted!

HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS

Second Week At Opera House

Mr. Ayers Mantell and Mr. Rex Storey have been unusually successful with their "Hollywood Hi-Lights" at the Opera House, where they drew full houses every night during the past week. This has induced them to carry on for another week. They are appearing daily at 10 p.m. with a matinee at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday.

Miss Rose Lee is the "personality girl" of the company, and her previous work in the films at Hollywood invests her performance with a vitality, and charm all her own. Her stories of fictitious persons are delightful, while her other acts are equally of a type to put the audience into roars of laughter. Her partner Rex Storey, a former associate of Charlie Chaplin, has a real gift for comedy and his acts never fail to "catch on."

Mr. Mantell's clever marionette act is quite a novelty, making lifeless puppets behave like human beings. Peggy Chann's original tap toe dance, the singing of Isabel O'Brien and Patsy Shannon's performance at the piano are some of the other attractions of the programme.

RIO RITA TO BE SCREENED AGAIN

At Empress Cinema

No other picture probably has appealed to cine-goers so much as "Rio Rita," the gorgeous musical picture which will be screened again this week at the Empress Cinema, Lamington Road.

Bebe Daniels and John Boles, the principle stars, provide a real feast of music with their fine singing while their acting is also marvellous for their dramatic powers. The comedy relief is provided by Robert Wolsey and Bert Wheeler, that famous pair of funsters who never fail of their effect. A number of exquisite dance-ensembles by scores of dazzling beauties is another attraction of the picture which has several scenes in technicolour, giving a picturesque effect.

"BROADWAY SCANDALS" MUSICAL COMEDY

Extravaganza At The Excelsior

"Broadway Scandals" coming to the Excelsior this week is a scintillating musical comedy extravaganza produced by Columbia Pictures.

A galaxy of stars including the versatile Jack Egan, the vivacious Sally O'Neil, and the charming Carmel Myers are featured in the cast. The production is scintillating with popular melodies that are sure to win their way to the heart of every Cine-goer. Besides, it has beautiful girls, peppy dances and riotous comedy which considerably enhance its entertainment value. The picture presents a joyous carnival of life behind the foot-lights, and ranks among the best of backstage dramas. The photography is excellent, and the recording of dialogue, songs and sound is admirable. Jack Egan has the personality to put over a song, and though a new-comer to the talkies, his handsome appearance, dancing ability and fine resonant voice make him an easy favourite. "What is life without Love" is the theme song of the picture.

The story concerns the romance between Ted Howard, a cabaret hoofer and Mary a chorus girl, who make their way bravely through misfortunes, with their eyes turned towards the cherished goal—stardom on Broadway. Their efforts to get their act on the "big time", their disappointments and their triumphs afford a true glimpse into the real lives of the show-people. It is fine human drama with beautiful romance and good corking music.

"SKYLINE" DRAMA

At The Wellington Talkies

Thrilling and entertaining episodes, blended with romantic interest, go to make the Fox picture "Skyline" one of the most dramatic creations of the year. The picture which is directed by Sam Taylor, will be screened this week at the Wellington Talkies, Dhobi Talao.

The picture tells of a friendless boy who climbs from the depth of poverty and obscurity to the lap of luxury by sheer pluck, inspired by a girl's true love. The principal roles are portrayed by Thomas Meighan, Harrie Albright, Maureen O'Sullivan, Myrna Loy and Donald Dillaway.

Neighan enacts the role of a dynamic builder of skyscrappers, who, in the end, turns out to be the boy's father—the unknown parent the youngster has hated because he failed to marry the youth's mother. He gives an inspiring and convincing performance.

The romantic element is furnished by Albright, as the boy, and by Miss O'Sullivan as the girl. The beautiful and exotic Myrna Loy has never played with as much fascination as in this picture. The photography is really marvellous. New effects of sight and sound blend the scenes of the picture into living beauty.

"Skyline" is a powerful drama, appealing in its romance and is as human as life itself.

A STUNT PICTURE

At The Super

Wadia Brothers whose efforts have resulted in the production of "Toofan Mail," have changed stunt technique and ideas. Utter-to nothing but meaningless sword fighting and hand-fighting against impossible odds have dominated the silent films. They have introduced realistic original, stunts. The picture features Mr. Y. M. Dave supported by Mr. Adi Patel and Miss Padma.

This return picture of Wadia Brothers is a Rail-road thriller.

"Toofan Mail" is, perhaps, the first great rail-road drama produced on the Indian screen.

NEW THEATRE— "PALACE TALKIES"

Opens With "Stepping Sisters": Comedy Of Society Women

A new talkie-cinema, called the "Palace Talkies," for showing the best American productions, has been started since yesterday (Friday) at Byculla, next to the G.I.P. Railway Station, on Parel Road. The proprietors, Mr Ibrahim Tyeballi and Mr. Ibrahim Jivaji Jani have constructed it on modern and up-to-date lines. The Western Electric System, the costliest and most efficient known for sound production, has been installed at the theatre. For the opening programme, "Stepping Sisters," a hilarious Fox Comedy has been selected.

The film tells the story of a former queen of burlesque who blossoms into a society woman, and manages to hide her past until she meets two others of her profession under her own roof. A typical multi-millionaired estate facing Long Island Sound is the setting for the reunion of the three ex-burlesque queens. They are meeting a charity fete brings gayety tinged with embarassment. Although they recall the good old days when they billed as the "Three Stepping Sisters" with sentiment that is, at times, almost ribald, each continues to act the character she has created and advanced during the intervening years. Among the highlights of the production is the rehearsal for the allegory which is to be given for the benefit of a charity. A number of new song hits from the pen of James Hanley are introduced in the films, outstanding among which is "Look Here Comes a Rainbow". Credit for the direction goes to Seymour Felix.

The all star cast, all excellent examples of type, includes Louise Dresser, Minna Combell, Jobyna Howland, William Collier, Sr., Howard Phillips, Ferdinand Munier, and Stanley Smith. The picture is one of the most delightful comedies to come to the screen. The fun is fast and furious and the climax comes when the charity performance is broken up by two tipsy-burlesque queens who want to expose a third amazon who has gone high hat.

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"Overlapping Activities Of Parsi Institutions"

"WASTAGE OF RESOURCES OF THE COMMUNITY"

Appeal To Parsi Panchayet Funds To Co-ordinate Relief Methods

ANNUAL REPORT OF PARSI CHARITY ORGANISATION

The Parsi Charity Organisation Society has issued its 12th annual report, extracts from which are given below:—

The Executive Committee has pleasure in submitting the following report of the work done by the Committee for the year ending 30th June 1931:—

The number of Ordinary Members at the end of the year under report was 75 including the representatives elected by the different charity funds that co-operate with us. The total number of cases investigated by our Committee was 1,355. If we allow for duplication resulting from one and the same party applying to different funds at different times we could safely place the number of cases investigated at the figure of a 1,000. Out of these 1,000 cases our Committee found that 220 applications were made on frivolous grounds. In 429 cases we renewed help that parties were already receiving; the total amount of these renewals comes to roughly Rs. 5,000. In 124 cases fresh help for the first time for periods ranging from 6 months to a year was arranged; the total amount being roughly Rs. 23,900. In addition in 142 cases temporary assistance for periods ranging from 2 months to 4 months was arranged from charity funds to the extent of Rs. 7,000. In 80 cases we helped parties by paying off their arrears of rent though charity funds and from our own resources to the extent of Rs. 4,300. It will thus appear that economic distress is growing in the Community. During a single year the total amout of assistance which were responsible for arranging (during the year under report) was Rs. 35,000, a figure which is unusual compared with previous years' records. Though our Society was only responsible for coming to the help of about 360 cases it is quite possible that the total number of families that were driven to seek help from public and private sources must have been very large, as in the first instance we have not yet secured the co-operation of all charity funds and as, secondly, even the charities that co-operate with us do not send all their cases to us for investigation and report. We have further to remember that besides the charity funds that exist in our Community there is a large amount of money spent in charities through private sources. Our Community has not yet realised the harm which unorganised attempts at relief ultimately involve.

LETTER TO PARSI PANCHAYAT

During the year under report we addressed to the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat Funds letter on the 5th August 1930, drawing their attention to the unemployment prevailing in the community owing to depression in trade, and the likelihood of the situation worsening in the near future, pointing out the activities of several communal institutions which were giving relief in grain and rent and adding:—

"Your Trustees will realise the dangers of duplication of help and wastage of the resources of the Community, both material and moral due to the overlapping activities of a number of rival organisations, and also the likelihood of pauperisation incidental to such indiscriminate methods of relief. We are accustoming the needy in our community to go from Association to Association for such partial help as each may render to the loss of their self-respect.

Our Committee believe that the time has come when a body constituted like yours the Trustees of our communal funds and properties, in whom the Community has confidence, and who can draw on the resources of the Community much more effectively than any other private agency, should take the initiative in the work of co-ordinating methods of relief.

The only response that the Trustees of the Panchayet Funds made to our appeal was that they called an informal meeting of some members of the Committee of the Parsi Humnarshala, to arrange with them for the employment of a few unemployed.

We regret to note that the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat Funds should not have given such consideration to the letter addressed by our Society on the 5th August 1930 as the contents of that letter deserved.

"NO ORGANISED EFFORT YET"

During the year under report and subsequently the work of relieving economic distress has been carried on in the same unorganised haphazard fashion as ever before. A number of separate charity funds have been giving help according to their own light, each independent of the rest. Their resources are soon overstrained. They feel they are no longer able to continue giving doles to fresh cases, however urgent they may be. We have received a communication from a few charity funds that are co-operating with us to the effect that they have no longer surplus funds. Indiscriminate alms-giving without any attempt at organisation will work out its effect not only in the demoralisation of the people who receive doles but in defeating its own object. It is a bottomless sink into which the resources of the richest community will easily disappear, leaving the problem of distress exactly where it stood.

During the year under report we sent 17 fresh cases to the Bel-air Sanatorium at Panchagani. About 8 of the old cases were discharged as completely cured. During the year we have maintained an average of 11 patients per month. We recommended 16 cases to the Parsi Panchayet Funds for accommodation in the Parekh Asylum; and we are glad to find that the pressure of economic circumstances is at last removing to some extent the prejudices against the Asylum hitherto so deeply embedded in the minds of the earlier generation.

LETTER TO CHARITY FUNDS.

In June 1930 we addressed a letter to the Trustees of the various charity funds in the community which either solely or partially devoted their resources to educational purposes paying fees of College students and their boarding charges, stating "inter alia," that ten years' experience has brought to their notice certain facts connected with the giving of help for educational purposes to boys and girls attending Arts and Professional Colleges. They had found that applications for help were sent by such students simultaneously to a number of charities, and they believed concerted action by the charities opened would be more advantageous than the present system.

The Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds replied to the effect that it was too late for their Trustees to do anything in the matter for the year. They, however, wrote to other Funds and discovered a number of instances in which there was over-lapping of help, and in which parties got considerably more than their requirements. Some of the other Funds to whom we addressed the letter were too pre-occupied with their own affairs to send even an acknowledgment of the letter. We were given to understand by a party who is himself serving as a Trustee of one of the largest Charity Funds in our community that co-operative action along the lines which our Society proposed was not a practical proposition, as his colleagues for example, who were administering important Charity Funds would not be prepared to delegate their right of administering a part of their funds to a Committee on which their own charity would be represented by a single individual. We mention this incident as it throws interesting light on the outlook which we believe to be unfortunately typical of the Trustees of Parsi Charities.

We would ask the members of our community seriously to consider a situation such as they are faced with to-day. The total resources for meeting our economic problems are sufficient. And yet those resources are partly wasted through [illegible] operation and [illegible] REGISter under re- Parsi e been y for er- resolved g up of ll parties rom diff- If the eed in o such a

PLUCKY HINDUS

Overpowers 3 Assailants With Knife and Belts

BOMBAY, Friday.

The story, as to how the police chased a Christian, who was suspected to have taken part in a murderous assault on a Hindu at D'Lisle Road, was told in the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, yesterday, when Issac Roberts, Mohemad Cusuf and Madan Chand were charged with attempted murder.

The prosecution case was that on May 16 at about 3-30 p.m. one Dhondu Dhakaji living in Khoman Building on Pais Street at D'Lisle Road was going along that road to reach his house. When he reached the Port Trust Chawls, Issac Roberts came from behind him and after catching hold of his shirt tried to stab him with a penknife.

WARDING OFF THE ATTACK.

Dhondu, caught hold of the right hand of the accused in which he was holding the knife and a struggle ensued for a few minutes. As the struggle was in progress, two other accused who were all the while waiting at the corner of the street, came up and began to assault Dhondu with leather belts. While they were beating him, Dhondu managed to escape but before he could run away Roberts stabbed him with the knife in the back.

In spite of the stab wound Dhondu ran and was later taken to the hospital by one of the police constables who saw Dhondu on the corner of the D'Lisle Road.

Sub-Inspector Vichare giving evidence, said that he was doing patrol duty in the evening with an armed guard. Dhondu Dhakaji, the victim was also going along with him in the same lorry. At Sankli Street, Dhondu told the officer that he had seen Issac Roberts at Berkley Place on the Parel Road, that day. When the lorry reached Berkley Place, he saw the accused walking with two others. As soon as he saw Dhondu and a police van, he jumped over a compound and ran away.

THE CHASE AND THE ARREST.

The police officer got out of the van, made a search in the vicinity for about half an hour and could not trace him. When they were at the rear of the building he was informed that the accused was running away from the front of the building. The police officer then gave a chase to the accused. The accused ran from Parel Road to Shopari Road and Clare Road and after jumping over a compound wall went on the Ripon Road and entered a building. As the police officer was nearly a furlong away from the accused he stopped a car which was being driven by a European and requested him to give him a lift, which the gentleman did. The Officer arrested the accused on the staircase of a building on Ripon Road.

The other accused were arrested by police constables on the 10 and 15 of this month at the Agripada Bazar. Dhondu identified all the three of them as the persons who assaulted him.

After hearing a few other prosecution witnesses the Magistrate framed charges against the accused under section 324 with 114 I P C (Causing hurt with a dangerous weapon) and postponed the case to Monday for hearing the defence.

Messrs. M T Kaderbhoy and M Issac appeared for the accused and applied for bail after the charges were framed. The magistrate ordered Mahomad Yusuf and Madan Chand to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 with a cash deposit of Rs. 100. Bail for Issac Roberts was refused.

GIRL ATTACKED BY A WOLF

SERAJEVO, (By Mail.)

It is reported from the village of Modrista, near Prilep, that a fourteen-year-old girl, named Milsasima Sadimovic, was attacked by a wolf, when she had gone in broad daylight to draw water from the well not far from the cottage where she lived.

The unfortunate girl's cries for help were heard by her father, who when he reached the well, found the animal literally eating the girl's arm. The father was also badly bitten by the wolf before he succeeded in driving it off, and both he and his daughter are now in hospital in a serious condition.

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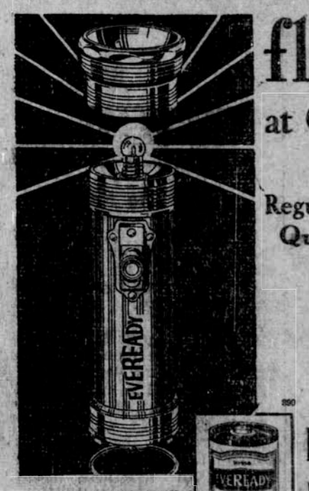

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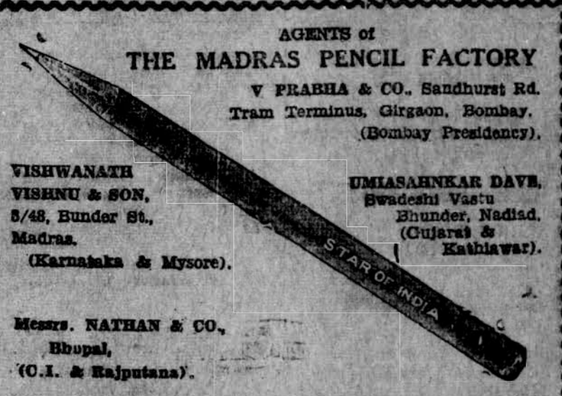

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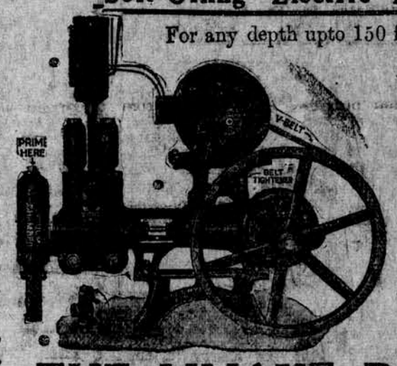

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I am a scientist and have devoted years of study to the functions of the human skin.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

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This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

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	Rs. a. p.
Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,265 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G.P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—7-1|2 per cent. per annum for 12 months or over; 6 per cent. for 6 months; 4-1|2 per cent. for 3 months and 3 per cent. on "On demand deposits."

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THE SECOND CAPE-TOWN AGREEMENT

A British View

IMPROVING PUBLIC OPINION IN COLONY

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr writing in the "Manchester Guardian" on the Capetown Conference, says:-

The presence at the Capetown Conference of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu provided a link with the deliberations in London. The matters under discussion were, however, of course entirely different. The Union's Indian problem si a problem of European-Asiatic competition—the lower standards of the East operating among a people proud of its Western civilisation and, owing to the presence of the native, accustomed to make high demands on the comforts and amenities of life. There are 20,000 Indians in the Transvaal, whose competition with the European is limited almost entirely to retail trading, and 160,000 Indians in Natal making their presence felt in pretty well every activity. It is an alien element in the South African body economic—seemingly impossible to assimilate, yet peculiarly resistant to attempts at extrusion.

STOCK-TAKONG.

There was a two-fold reason for the holding of the Conference this year. For one thing it was in the nature of a stock-taking. Five years ago the Governments of India and South Africa concluded an agreement—the time had come, it was felt, to take it in review. The main results recorded in the agreement of 1927 were the co-operation of the two Governments in a scheme of voluntary assisted repatriation of Indians from South Africa, the acceptance by the South African Government of responsibility for the "uplifting" of those who remained in the Union, the appointment of an Indian Agent General in the Union (Mr. Sastri was the first holder of the office), and the withdrawal of the Class Areas Bill, which was then before the Union Parliament. The principle of the bill was the segregation of the Asiatic in "bazaars," and the consequent restriction of his freedom of competition in trade.

The re-emergence of this segregation principle as a basis of legislation provided the second reason and the immediate occasion for the holding of this year's Conference. In 1930 as a result of Supreme Court judgments, which invalidated the rights of a large number of Indians on the Witwatersrand to their trading sites, a Transvaal Asiatic Tenure Bill was introduced in the Union Parliament to provide for the removal of those areas to be set aside by the municipalities. The resultant storm of protest led to the intervention of the Indian Government and the holding over of the Bill until after the Conference.

It cannot be said that the Conference has led to spectacular ing were none too favourable, results. The omens at its open-and it is an open secret that a complete breakdown was narrowly averted—yet there is ground for at least a measure of satisfaction in the statement issued on April 5, although it might seem to some to be a face-saving declaration reminiscent of that with which the Round-table disded. The net result is that the cussions in London were conclu-1927 agreement stands, although it is acknowledged that along one of the main lines indicated by it no further progress can be made. The possibilities of assisted emigration to India are hausted. The scheme has at no admitted to be practically extime yielded large-scale results, the repatriated have in many cases found it difficult to reestablish themselves in India, a fact which has discouraged others from following in their footsteps and with the steady increase in the percentage of South African-born Indians in the Union (now estimated at 80 per cent of the total Indian population) the number of those willing to return to India has dropped to a mere cipher. The recognition of these facts led the Conference to consider the possibilities of land settlement outside India as a means of relieving the Union of a portion of its Asiatic population, and it has been announced that "the Government of India will co-operate with the Union in exploring the possibilities of a colonization scheme for settling Indians, both from India and from South Africa, in other countries." To that end a joint investigation is ta take place this year at the completion of which the two Governments will consider the results of the inquiry.

The Conference also dealt with the Asiatic Tenure Bill. It was accepted that the measure was a purely domestic concern of the Union, yet certain important modifications were agreed to, and although the effect of these is somewhat difficult to forecast, the intention would appear to be to limit the arbitrary powers of the municipalities in the application of the principle of segregation and to give the Indians who are to be displaced a better chance of pursuing their calling with success.

Apart from the mere fact that an agreed statement has been issued it has been difficult for any of the chief parties involved to find cause for much satisfaction in the nature of that statement. The Indians in South Africa are clamorous against the Asiatic Tenure Bill, with its continued enshrinement of the segregation principle—they have petitioned Parliament for leave to be heard at the bar of the House,—and as for the emigration proposals they are frankly scornful. To-day they are talking in terms of threats of passive resistance—and perhaps it should not be forgotten that it was in South Africa that Gandhi develop the theory of "satyagraha" and devised the methods of non-co-operation. The Indian Government, on its part, can claim no significant achievement on behalf of the Indians in South Africa—instead it seems to have been brought a little nearer to an admission of the insecurity of its status in interfering in what are really South Africa's domestic affairs. The Indian's European competitors are inclined to resent even the concessions that have been made, and to emphasise that in respect of Natal, where the competition is more severe, the position remains "as you were." As if to add point to this contention, the publication of the statement coincided with the replacement of a substantial body of Europeans by Indians in the printing trade in Durban. And the South African Government has not scored any points which will enable it to restore its at present sadly weakened prestige. No doubt the emigration scheme will be investigated—a mission is to be sen to British Guiana and Brazil,—but there are few who anticipate that anything will really come of it. Yet there are other aspects in regard to which the Capetown Conference connotes real progress. For one thing the matter has been dealt with, as far as South Africa is concerned, on a non-party basis, the South African delegates to the Conference including representatives of the South African Party Opposition as well as Cabinet Ministers. That in a party-ridden country like South Africa is in itself a considerable achievement. And its value is the greater in relation to this particular problem. In the past it has afforded abundant scope for the exploitation of the racial prejudices of the electorate. At the 1924 elections one of the slogans was "Out with the coolie and down with the native." It would seem that anything of this kind has definitely been made impossible for the future.

And at the same time there has been a very real improvement in public opinion in South Africa in regard to the Indian question. For that improvement Mr. Srinivasa Sastri who during his term of office as Agent General interpreted to South Africa a very different India from that which it had learnt to know from the Indian within its gates, must receive much of the credit. Certainly South Africa to-day is beginning to face up to the essentials of the problem. It is realising that its problem is only an aspect of a great world problem, that it must view the Asiatic in South Africa against the background of Asia. The Indian is in South Africa to-day because the white man desired that he should come; he has sent down his roots into the soil: he is predominantly of South African birth; he is firmly established as an element of the South African population. And the European in South Africa must make the best of these facts. As to how that best is to be achieved there are as yet in South Africa only the faintest glimmerings of realisation.

THE 1927 AGREEMENT.

The 1927 Agreement included a declaration by the Union Government of its adherence to "the principle that it is the duty of any civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplifting of every section of the permanent population to the full extent of their capacity and opportunities." That declaration implied that the raising of the standards of the Asiatic rather than a policy of repression was the appropriate method of removing the menace which at present he seems to present to white civilisation. But public opinion is still a long way from the full acceptance of this principle. The path to be trodden towards a final solution of South Africa's Asiatic problem remains a long and difficult one.

Rs. 350 FOR GRADUATE TEACHERS

B. H. League's Prize Essay Competition

QUESTION OF IMPROVEMENT OF CATTLE.

The Bombay Humanitarian League in co-operation with other sister institutions interested in the cause of cattle has announced scheme No. 92 for graduate teachers of A.V. and High Schools of the Bombay Presidency, particulars of which are as under:—

PRIZES.

1st Prize Rs. 150. 2nd Prize Rs. 75. 3rd Prize Rs. 50. 4th Prize Rs. 30. 5th Prize Rs. 20. and 5 consolation prizes of Rs. 5 each. Total Rs. 350.

Donors for the above (1) The Bombay Humanitarian League Rs. 100 (2) Shri Gorakshak Mandali Rs. 100, (3) The Indian Cotton Exchange Rs. 99, (4) Shri Gogras Gojivdan Mandal Rs. 51.

Subject for this Essay:—Cattle Problem in India.

POINTS FOR ESSAY.

The point of the essay are:—(a) The importance of cows and cattle in India from religious, economical and physical considerations; (b) The comparative condition of cattle in Pre-British days and the present times; (c) Reasons for degeneration of cattle wealth and moral, material and physical consequences as suffered by the country as a whole at present; (d) reasons for slaughter of cattle and means to check the same; (e) Humanitarian and religious aspect of the question of the slaughter of cows and other animals; (f) the present movement of cow Protection carried on by the societies and Pinjrapoles and remaks on the same.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Cow Protection in India by (L. L. Sunderram, M.A., Fellow, Royal Society of Economics, London), (2) Cattle Problem, in British India. The above scheme is open to Graduate Teachers of either sex of A. V. and High Schools of Bombay Presidency. Candidates for the same are required to submit an authoritative Essay on the above theme discussing the given points on or before the 31st December 1932. The last date for registration for the above is 30th September 1932. Forms of application and books of reference can be had from the heads of Institutions or from Secretary Prize Competition Committee, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149 Shroff Bazar, Bombay 2.

LEPER DANGER IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Of late the lepers in the city are greatly increased and quite apart from those sitting at all public parks, roads lanes and bylanes wherever the traffic is more, some of them make themselves so bold as to move about quite freely amongst the people and mix themselves wherever there is a crowd.

Besides during the tiffin time they gather near schools where boys are busy moving about in order to eat what is left from the tiffin boxes which are emptied by the tiffin carriers. Several times they are also seen moving in the trains specially in the B. B. and C. I. Railway. This is most dangerous and unless steps are taken by the authorities to check them I fear many innocents may contact the disease which is most contagions.

There is a hospital at Mandala in the vicinity of Chembur for lepers and I see no reason why the authorities neglect to remove them there.

Will the Health Officer, Bombay Municipality look into this matter very seriously from the pooint of view of public health and have something done to stop this nuisance?—Yours, etc.,

J. F. D'SOUZA.

Santa Cruz, June 27.

Municipal Government In Japan

(Continued from page 11)

case being limited by law to a fixed amount.

Grants are usually made of fixed amounts from the national exchequer towards expenditure on police and compulsory education and subsidies are given towards the cost of prevention of infectious diseases, national and prefectural highways, land reclamation, and the improvement of arable land. Where loans are necessary for the repayment of the liabilities of a local authority or to provide for expenditre likely to result in permanent benefit, or when they are required on account of natural disasters, etc., they may be raised if a resolution to that effect has been passed by the city council and the sanction of both the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance has been obtained.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Vad 14 1988.
Parsi—Deh 29 1301.
Muslim—Safar 27 1351.
Sunrise—6hr. 4m.
Sunset—7hr. 20m.
Hightide—11.36, 22-52.
Lowtide—4-22, 17.37.
Phases of the Moon: New Moon 4th July 3h 50m a.m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h 37m a.m. Full Moon, 18th July, 2h 36m a.m. Last quarter 25th July 7h 11m a.m.

S S "Naldera" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: 15th Fd. Bde. vs. Bombay Gymkhana Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Madras Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on July 1 and is due to arrive on July 13 via Colombo.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION.—A dinner will be given by the Mysore Association of Bombay, to Rao Bahadur K Ramaswamy, to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m., at Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon, gramophone records; 9-20 p.m., news in brief; 9.30 p.m., Banubai Rajapurkar's Classical and light music with D Parwatkar (sarange).

OTTAWA CONFERENCE AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.—Prof. C N Vakil of the University School of Economics will deliver a lecture on Ottawa Conference and Imperial Preference" to-day (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m. at the Central Institute of Banking and Commerce, Central Bank Building, Dean Lane Side. Mr. Manu Subedar, will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELIOR.—"Broadway Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee: Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

EMPRESS.—"Rio Rita". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL.—"Flying High". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

RIALTO.—"Susan Lenox". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m. Extra Show on Sunday at 10 a.m.

PATHE.—"Street Scene". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday and Thursday at 3-30 p.m. Special Shows, Sunday at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON.—"Love Parade." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

WEST END.—"White Devils" Daily at 5-30, 7-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Hollywood Hi-Lights". To-day at 10 p.m. only. Sunday at 6-30 p.m.

PALACE TALKIES.—"Stepping Sisters". Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON

	New York, July 1.
Previous Closing	3.59
To-day's Closing	3.57

T. T. ON NEW YORK

	London July 1.
Previous Closing	3.59 5/8
To-day's Opening	3.59 3/8
To-day's Closing	3.57

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

OCTOBER

	New York, July 1.
Previous Closing Rate	5.79
To-day's Opening Rate	5.83
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.77
Difference	—.02

BROACH EXPECTATIONS

July/August	Rs. 167
April/May	Rs. 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER

	Liverpool, July 1.
Previous Closing Rate	4.21
To-day's Opening Rate	4.31
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	4.36
Difference	+.15

Millowners' S. O. S. To Viceroy

The following telegram has been sent to-day, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Simla, by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay:—

"Having regard to very serious situation of Cotton Mills so well referred to in urgent telegram of Millowners' Association and other bodies which take broad view of the situation Stock Exchange deems it expedient and desirable that Government should take early measures to give relief to industry already suffering from continued trade depression. Indirectly Mill shares are liable to further serious fall in value which will entail greatest hardship on bonafide investors, not to say aught of unemployment that closing of many mills may bring about."

NEW ORDINANCE APPLIED TO BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1.)

pected persons,

Power to control suspected persons.

Power to take possession of buildings,

Power to prohibit or limit access to certain places,

Power to prohibit or regulate traffic,

Power to regulate means of transport,

Powers regarding arms, ammunition, etc.,

Power to require the assistance of certain persons,

Power to control posts and telegraphs,

Power to regulate the use of railways and vessels,

Power to secure reports of public meetings,

Power to issue search-warrants,

General power of search,

Power to give effect to orders if disobeyed,

Penalty for disobeying orders,

Claims for compensation,

Constitution for Arbitration Tribunals,

Procedure of Arbitration Tribunals, Delegation of powers,

Reserve power to Governor-General-in-Council.

"Sins" Of Sons To Be Visited On Parents

CHAPTERS III AND IV.

Capter III defines offences and penalties under the following heads:—

Tampering with public servants,

Dissuasion from enlistments,

Dissemination of false rumours,

Imposition of collective fine on inhabitants of turbulent areas,

Dissemination of contents of proscribed documents,

Power to direct payment by parent or guardian of fine imposed on a young person.

CHAPTER V.

Chapter IV deals with special criminal courts and re-enacts the provisions of the expiring Ordinances regarding special judges and magistrates, Summary Courts, the sentences which they can award and the procedure to be followed by them.

CHAPTER VI.

Chapter VI contains special provisions against associations dangerous to the public peace. They empower Government to notify and take possession of places used for the purpose of an unlawful association, seize moveable property found in a notified area, forfeit funds of unlawful associations and declare any association to be unlawful body.

Molestation And Boycott

CHAPTER VII.

The provisions of chapter VII of the new Ordinance, in addition to the provisions of chapters II, III, IV and VI, come into immediate force in the city of Bombay, the Bombay Suburban District and the districts of Karachi, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Kanara.

This chapter relates to molestation and boycott as they are defined in the old ordinances and prescribed the penalties for them.

Whoever molests or abets the molestation of any person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. Whoever boycotts or abets the boycott of a public servant, or threatens a public servant with boycotting, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months or with fine, or with both.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

The provisions of chapter V have been applied for the present only in the district of Kanara. This chapter contains special provisions against instigation to the illegal refusal of the payment of certain liabilities, and empowers Government to declare notified areas and notified liabilities, to punish anybody who instigates the non-payment of a notified liability and to collect arrears of a notified liability as an arrear of land revenue.

GRAVE RIOTING IN CITY

(Continued from page 1.)

ly half a dozen times before the procession could reach the cemetery from Pydhoni.

The trouble which started with the funeral procession in the afternoon in Pydhoni, Kalbadevi and Girgaum spread to other parts of the city.

TROUBLE ON PAREL ROAD.

Late at night there was a serious disturbance in a lane at Parel Road known as the Badak's chawl lane. (Chinchpokli). On learning that a clash between the Hindu and Muslim mill workers residing in the locality was inevitable several members of the Ward Peace Committee attempted to bring about an understanding between the parties. But it appears that as they were conversing with the police who were already on the scene when the parties began hurling soda water bottles bricks and other missiles at each other.

NINE ROUNDS FIRED

The Kalachauki Police seeing that the situation was assuming a serious aspect fired nine rounds of revolver shots where upon the rioters dispersed. One man was hit with a bullet while half a dozen were injured in the 'battle' that preceded. Two Muslims were taken to the Free Crescent Hospital where one of them was detained for treatment. One Muslim and three Hindus were taken to the K. E. M. Hospital from where they were discharged after treatment.

EXCITEMENT AT MOSQUE.

There was tense excitement here as the Muslims feared that the mosque on the Parel Road opposite the lane where the disturbance took place would be attacked. Inspector Shet of the Kalachauki Police Station and Sub-Inspector Sorabji with other police officers guarded the locality.

The Pydhoni police were again forced to open fire at about 9 p.m. on a crowd of Hindus who were indulging in stone throwing in a bye-lane near Abdul Rehman Street. A large crowd of Hindus rushed from Dhanji Street into the Agyari lane off Abdul Rehman Street and pelted stones at some buildings occupied by Muslims. A police party from Pydhoni was despatched to the scene and as the crowd was in no mood to retire a police officer opened fire but none was injured. The crowd dispersed and calm was restored.

SIX SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

The police raided a building named Palanpur Building and found a party of 15 persons collected on the terrace, ready with stones, Bamboo sticks and a soda water bottle. They arrested from among them half a dozen suspicious characters.

AT KIKA STREET.

When disturbances were going on in Abdul Rehman Street a Hindu was set upon by some Muslim hooligans at Kika Street. A clash between Hindus and Muslims was threatened when a police officer attached to the Pydhoni Police Station hurried to the spot and opened fire in order to disperse the rioters. He fired three rounds but no one was injured.

QUIET IN NAGPADA.

After the trouble which occured at Kamathipura earlier in the morning the Nagpada section was quiet till night fall. At about 9-15 p.m. however there was an affray near the Bombay Improvement Chawls off Bellasis Road. Inspector Bhatkal of the Nagpada Police Station and Sub-Inspector Malik charged the rioters with sticks and dispersed them.

UNDER POLICE GUARD.

The peace in Kamathipura in the latter part of the day was due to the constant patrol of the locality by armed police and officers of the Nagpada Police Station.

The starting point of the serious trouble of the day were the two funeral processions taken out by the Muslims in the afternoon from Ghogari Mohalla (Bunyan Street). They were the funerals of the two Muslims who died in the firing at Kika Street on the previous evening. Large crowds of Muslims collected in the locality after the congregational Friday prayers in the mosques and waited for the processions to start.

POLICE ADVICE IGNORED.

The police apprehending trouble advised the processions instead of passing through the thickly populated Hindu localities like Kalbadevi and part of Girgaum should go via Mahomed Ali Rd. The Muslims although agreeable to do so changed their plans and on coming to the corner of Pydhoni turned into Kalbadevi Rd.

PANICKY RUMOURS.

Rumours had been spread in advance in Hindu localities that the Muslims were coming in a procession and excited Hindu crowds lined all along Kalbadevi Road, many of them armed with lathis ready for the fray. The police made a last minute attempt to prevent the processionists from giving up the route but some of them had rushed to Mumbadevi through a byelane.

"PITCHED BATTLE."

The Muslims were immediately met with a shower of stones from the Hindus, who had gathered near the Mumbadevi Tank and the Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade. The Muslims who were unarmed entered a cold drink shop nearby and took hold of soda water bottles, glasses and anything that was handy which could be used as a missile. A "pitched battle" was the result. The road was soon covered with stones and glass pieces. In the meantime police officers from Pydhownie, Mharbavdi and Princes Street rushed to the scene. The Hindus who were asked to disperse persisted in pelting stones whereupon an officer opened fire.

FIRING IN KALBADEVI.

It was with very great difficulty that the police could escort the procession. Stones were continuously hurled at the processionists from buildings and byelanes all along the route. The processionists were also retaliating with stones which they could find on the streets. The whole of Kalbadevi and Girgaum was seething with excitement and there were a number of encounters between the processionists and Hindu crowds. The police had to open fire more than half a dozen times and fired nearly twenty rounds.

TOWARDS CEMETERY.

Besides the police officers, the armed police who accompanied the party had to be ordered to open fire at one place near Ramwadi on Kalbadevi Road. The processions could reach the cemetery at a very slow pace as progress was impossible because at every stage they were met with fusillade of stones.

Ultimately after two hours march the procession reached the cemetery where it was found that nearly 40 members of the procession were injured more or less slightly owing to stone throwing.

A rumour which had gone round the city that the funeral procession was a bogus one was found to be absolutely false as the police satisfied themselves at the cemetery that both the dead bodies were there.

ONE KILLED: SIX INJURED

Seven persons were hit by bullets during the police firing on the route of the procession one of whom subsequently died at the Congress Free Hospital. His name was Babya Rama Hindu aged 32.

For nearly two hours tram traffic on Kalbadevi Road had to be suspended owing to the disturbed conditions. After the burial of the bodies the processionists were escorted back to their Mohallas by the police. This time they were persuaded to go by Mohamed Ali Road but in Kika Street some of them were stoned by a crowd of Hindus. The Mharbavdi police had again to open fire in order to disperse the rioters.

COLD DRINK SHOP LOOTED.

Earlier in the afternoon excited Hindus broke open a Cold drink shop at Thakurdwar owned by a Khoja, and looted the contents. The Lamington Road police on coming to the scene arrested two school boys who were actually in the shop. The arrest of these boys led to a serious development. The crowds demanded their release and the police refused to set them free. This was the signal for stone-throwing at the police and the latter retaliated by opening fire. The crowds then melted away.

STRAY ASSAULTS

Till late in the night there were stray assaults and stabbing cases in various parts of the city. A Muslim Hussein Gafoor Wadekar was waylaid by some Hindu Badmashes and done to death in Jail Road East near Umarkhadi. The Dongri Police proceeded to the place and rounded up about 15 Hindu Dadas or the locality.

The second stabbing incident in the Dongri section took place also at Umarkhadi. The victim in this case was Abdulla Kinke a Muslim watchman of the St. Joseph School, who was stabbed by some Hindus. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

IRANI FATALLY STABBED

Another fatal stabbing case was reported from Chira Bazar when an Irani by name Bomanji Rasheed a tea shopkeeper was set upon by a mob of Hindus at Dukarwadi. He was stabbed in the heart and died instantaneously.

The victim it appears was suspected by the Hindus to have supplied aerated water bottles to Muslims for using as missiles.

MORE STABBING CASES.

Assaults and stabbing cases were reported from Pydhoni, Nagdevi Street, Sandhurst Road and Moreland Road. A Punjabi Hindu named Diwanchand was stabbed near the Mandvi Branch of the Imperial Bank at about 3 p.m. He was removed to Free Emergency Hospital. Almost the same time a Deccani plumber was stabbed at Chira Bazar. He was also taken to the same hospital.

At 2-30 p.m. a Hindu was stabbed by some Muslims in Moreland Road. He was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital.

STREETS DESERTED.

The ugly incidents of the day and the evening created panicky feeling and roads and streets looked thoroughly deserted. Tram cars were running till late hour but they were almost empty.

DAY'S CASUALTIES.

The total number of casualties for the day were three killed and over a hundred injured. Two more men died in the hospitals on account of injuries they sustained in rioting on June 29. The following are the details:—

J. J. Hospital	9
K. E. M. Hospital	5
Free Emergency Hospital (Two bullet wounds).	11
Congress Free Hospital (Seven bullet wounds out of whom one died.)	16
Free Crescent Hospital	56
G. T. Hospital (One bullet wound)	13
Total	104

Out of these about 40 are detained for treatment while the rest were allowed to go. In the Congress Free Hospital there is a Christian who received a bullet wound in the firing at Kika Street. The number of those admitted in the Free Crescent Hospital includes about 40 Muslims who had taken part in the funeral procession. They were all slightly injured.

CRESCENT HOSPITAL AMBULANCE CARS

Dr. G. A. Sheikh of the Free Crescent Hospital writes that the Police Commissioner has given permission to five ambulance cars attached to the Hospital to move about in the disturbed area and to render medical aid to injured persons. The cars are in charge of the volunteers of the Anjuman Islam High School who have passed the First Aid Examination. Since Thursday these volunteers are working in the disturbed area.

Six Hindus Stabbed Or Assaulted

BOMBAY, Friday.

Six Hindus were treated at the J. J. Hospital to-day before 3-0 p.m.

Ramkaran Matagulam (30) a milkman, was stabbed on the stomach by knife at about 7 a.m near Null Bazaar.

Govind Gopal (35) was stabbed while going to Null Bazaar at about 11 a.m.

Ramchandra Bhavoo (24) a 'malee', was struck in chest with hind portion of a gund at Kamatipura sometime before noon.

Babaji Vithal (25), a labourer in Public Works Department, was struck from behind at Sandhurst Road at about noon.

An unknown Hindu (45) was found lying seriously injured at Sandhurst Road at about 1 p.m.

Tocha Chela (50), a labourer, was struck with an iron rod by a Mahomedan at Mustan Tank at about 1-30 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932

NOT IMPRESSED

We are not greatly impressed by the alarmist telegram sent by the Millowners' Association of Ahmedabad and Bombay to the Government of India asking them to give the Indian mills more protection against Japanese competition. We are afraid, this is a played out device. Japan's name has been used rather too frequently by the Millowners to support their increasing demands for protection. There must be an end to these calls on the public exchequer for the benefit of a few millowners. Compared to India, Japan's cotton industry is of recent growth, and yet India is unable to hold her own against Japan in spite of the many obvious disadvantages under which Japan is labouring.

JAPAN'S DISADVANTAGES.

While Indian cotton mills can, if they wish, utilise the cotton growing at their very doors, Japan has to import it from India and America, manufacture the cloth and export it again. All these processes add to the cost of manufacture and yet Japanese mills are in a position to beat Indian mills in the Indian market, in spite of the 31 per cent. duty they have to pay on their exports. There must be something inherently wrong in an industry which with all these natural advantages is unable to cope with foreign competition. We are afraid that these frantic telegrams for more protection will merely strengthen the hands of the supporters of Imperial Preference. Undoubtedly the Japanese competition is very keen and also devastating in its results, but the remedy lies in the hands of the Indian millowners themselves.

DISINGENUOUS PLEA.

Have they really benefited by the enormous protection given them all these years? Have they reorganised their industry and improved the technical side of manufacture? The wage scale in Japan is higher than in Bombay, and the Indian millowner has shown such a callous disregard of the worker that he has the least ground of complaint on this score. Do the Indian millowners want Imperial Preference as they implied in the memorandum they submitted to the Tariff Board? If they do, then they must make an honest demand for it, and not try to secure it by asking for discriminating tariffs against Japan alone. In their telegram to the Government, the Bombay Millowners complain that the depreciation of the Yen "coupled with recent cotton and exchange operations, has resulted in Japanese yarn and piecegoods being sold in the Indian market at ruinous rates." The plea is hardly ingenuous for the Indian millowners are not concerned with the depreciation in the price of Indian cotton as they purchase American and other foreign cottons because they conceive it is advantageous for them to do so.

WHY NOT FOR THE FARMER?

Now that they are asking for protection against Japanese cloth, why should not the Government grant some little protection to the producer of Indian cotton, who is undersold in his own market by the American farmer? But nowhere have we heard of such a demand and while the millowner wants all the protection he can get for his "Swadeshi" cloth made from American cotton with British machinery, he wants to leave the starving Indian farmer to his own devices to sell his depreciated cotton at any price he can get, using that very money to purchase the highly protected Indian cloth for the benefit of the millowners. This is hardly fair, even to the dumb, depressed and long-suffering Indian cultivator. The time has come for a complete change. India will never tolerate Imperial Preference. While Great Britain is an indifferent buyer of Indian produce, Japan buys largely from India, far more than she sells and the trade balance for 1930-31 was in India's favour to the extent of Rs. 940 lakhs, not a negligible factor in these days of fast vanishing trade.

A LIMIT TO SACRIFICE.

If the millowners are sincere in their contention that the Japanese Government have been mainly responsible for the violent fluctuations in the exchange, it is proof that only a national Government can adequately protect a country's interests and the greater is the reason for the millowners to throw all their strength and influence in favour of the movement for national emancipation. Indian opinion is that the public are making enough sacrifices for the millowners and that they should not be called upon to pay more for the support of an industry which is unable to get along without crutches because it will not mend its own ills. If the millowners cannot make the slightest sacrifice for the poor Indian cultivator, the latter should not be compelled to sacrifice any more for the millowner. There must be a limit to this invidious treatment.

Need Of The Hour

The manifesto issued by the members of the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema and a number of other Nationalist Muslim leaders has done a great service to the Muslim community by showing to the world that a large and influential section of the community wholly repudiates the disgraceful and humiliating statement which was recently published in India and a slightly modified version of which was published in England with the approval of the Aga Khan. Since the publication of this statement a number of Muslim leaders have condemned and repudiated it, and not even its authors have had the courage to support it openly against the criticism levelled at it by their own co-religionists. Malik Barkat Ali promptly condemned the statement as "a gross calumny and a libel on the patriotic instincts of the Indian followers of Islam".

ELOQUENT CONDEMNATION.

Sir Mahomed Iqbal himself, the President of the All-India Muslim Conference, has made it clear that the Conference or its executive has nothing to do with this noxious statement and now no less a body than the All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema, in conjunction with a number of other Nationalist Muslim leaders, has exposed its selfish character and anti-national outlook in a dignified and eloquent condemnation. The Ulemas not only repudiate the Aga Khan's statement but reveal the reality of Muslim communalist politics in India by their emphatic assertion that steps must be taken "to save the Indian Mussalmans from being lowered in the estimation of foreign nations and particularly from the Mussalmans of the world." Referring to the Muslims' part in the national struggle, the Ulemas' manifesto states:

> While a large number of Mussalmans directly belong to the Congress and are consequently committed to the political creed of that body, there are others who, while fully supporting the Indian National Congress, have retained their distinct individuality. The All-India Jamiat-ul-Ulema represents them and, constituted as it is by Muslim theologians, it commmands the allegiance of by far the largest bulk of the Muslim population of India."

The Ulemas, undoubtedly, command great respect in the Muslim community and their broad-minded and national outlook cannot, we are sure, fail to impress those Muslims who are not blinded by prejudice and have so far refused to be guided by the selfish counsels of the tuft-hunters and office seekers in the community.

One of the most important portions of the Ulemas' lengthy manifesto refers to their attempts to arrive at a fair communal settlement. It reminds "those who are unaware of the fact that the Jamiat, the Muslim Nationalists and the Indian National Congress had evolved certain formulas which, if pooled together, would have secured the greatest measure of agreement between the various parties." But every one knows how the National Muslim Party was practically unrepresented at the second R. T. Conference and how for various others reasons a communal settlement was not arrived at in London. Before the Ulemas could resume their efforts in this direction in India, they bitterly complain, Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders "found themselves behind prison bars, and the offensive which was launched against Congress organisations is still in progress." Government are still indisposed to release Gandhiji and other leaders to help them arrive at a lasting communal settlement. But such of the Hindu and Muslim Nationalist leaders as are free, for instance, Pandit Malaviya and Dr. Kitchlew and also Dr. Ansari, who is due to be released soon, may make a supreme attempt to pool the formulas that the Ulemas refer to and arrive at some working settlement. In any case it is imperative for all the communities and parties in India to make every possible attempt to minimise their differences and to unite in frustrating the reactionary designs of the British Tories. Only the other day Mr. Churchill gave a sly hint to the British Government that if "divide and rule" was an improper policy, there was danger in the opposite policy of "combine and abdicate." It is the most urgent duty of the important Indian communities and parties to strive earnestly to reach a settlement, guarding themselves against every attempt by interested people to create fissiparous tendencies amongst them. Unity is the need of the hour.

THE OIL RAMP

The incursion of a rejuvenated and fully organised Russia into the world's oil trade ruined the profitable monopoly which a few countries were enjoying. When Russia expropriated the oil wells belonging to foreigners there was such a hue and cry, as if the heavens were going to fall and most vicious and sinister propaganda against the Bolshevics was let loose on the world. But Russia did not budge an inch from her policy and again built up her oil industry which has now become a menace to American, French, British and other interests. About three or four years ago when Russia invaded the Indian market, all the oil interests rallied against her and the Burma Oil Company asked for protection at the hands of the Government. The report made by the Tariff Board was a wholesale exposure of the questionable methods of the Oil Companies.

Since then depression in the oil trade has become chronic, owing to new sources being found in America, and also as a result of overproduction. All attempts to limit the quantity have failed fortunately for the world, though this has not prevented the Companies from giving exceedingly high dividends to shareholders all these years. Efforts were made to boycott Russian oil everywhere, but they naturally failed, as they were inherently dishonest. Sir Henry Deterding, the head of the most important British group is excessively anti-Soviet. Russia has refused to bend her knees to these oil magnates and the latest Conference in Paris is mainly aimed at that country. The Soviet is quite able to take care of itself and undersell all its rivals. There lies its strength. But the oil merchants have got the whole capitalistic system behind them and it remains to be seen who capitulates in the end.

DISTRIBUTION AS IMPORTANT AS PRODUCTION

Suggestions To Stimulate Swadeshi Enterprise

(BY NAYAN H. PANDIA.)

The audience that was present at the Swadeshi League meeting held recently at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, was to a great extent composed of consumers and my letter published in "The Chronicle" of June 21, was mostly addressed to them. It should, however, be remembered, that there is another class of persons whose interest must be awakened to advance the cause of Swadeshi, a class, less numerous than that of consumers, but infinitely more capable, a class, that makes it its business to think for and to create, anticipate and supply the wants of consumers. I refer to the merchants. In economics, distribution plays a part almost equal in importance to the function performed by consumption. Sellers, therefore, have been rightly held to be an important factor in contributing to national prosperity.

"SELL INDIAN".

The slogan "Buy Indian" needs to be complemented by a well planned and persistent effort to "Sell Indian". There exists in India, considerable ability and ingenuity in the exercise of arts, crafts and industries. The craftsman, being an Indian, possesses the additional advantages of hereditary culture and an intuitive knowledge of the taste and likings of the consumers. His serious handicap, however, is financial stringency.

He has hardly enough to buy the raw material. He has absolutely no means to advertise his products. He drags on a precarious existence within a narrow territorial limit, in a dis-spiriting atmosphere of poverty and neglect, sadly conscious of ability wasted and an adequate market denied. Such a state of affairs prevails practically throughout India.

MORE DISTRIBUTORS WANTED.

Merchants, or to use their more appropriate designation, distributors, can prove of immense assistance to workers in this connection. By establishing contact with producers and by a liberal advertising of their products, they can show to the consumer, the variety, the quality and the extent of the produce, art and craftsmanship of the country.

It is said that trade is dull, but here is a worthy occupation for our merchant class, an occupation which will bring profit to themselves, and happiness and prosperity to a large class of intelligent Indian workers. A feature of our Swadeshi exhibitions has been their tameness and sameness. Merchants ought to study the market, should obtain from all parts of the earth, samples of articles, of products suitable to Indian conditions, should introduce these to Indian workmen and should push their products in the market by means of brisk advertising.

NECESSITY OF WIDER CO-OPERATION.

There needs to be greater and wider co-operation between producers and distributors and greater enterprise in the matter of advertising. If a suitable market is to be secured. The Swadeshi spirit has, to a great extent, permeated the masses. They are ready and willing to encourage Swadeshi according to their means; but they find difficulty in getting what they want because the connecting link, viz., merchants, between consumers and producers is not adequately fulfilling its purpose.

SWADESHI LEAGUE'S DUTY.

Besides appealing to consumers, therefore, the Swadeshi League has got to interest the mercantile community in Swadeshi. This cannot be done by occasional articles in the press or by periodical dissertations on the platform. What is required is an energetic, organised and systematic effort, carried on ceaselessly, in co-operation with cognate organisations throughout India. After all, charity begins at home and in buying and selling Indian, we do the same.

"Sell Indian" means work for the workless and surely no more urgent task lies to our hands than to secure that. Men in business should realise that there is a vast call for national service through commerce. Commerce is a worthy calling and India is calling the best in the land to service. Indian trade is at present in a condition of discontented somnolence. Initiative, imagination and courage are required in order to revive it.

SUCCESS AWAITS THEM.

There is a vast field in India, for the production and sale of Indian articles. Will Indian merchants give proof of their true understanding of the situation by responding to the efforts of the Swadeshi League and co-operating with it and cognate institutions, so as to revive Indian industries? If they do they will benefit themselves, provide adequate employment to millions of Indian workmen and advance their country's cause.

Notes of the Day

Churchill's Vapourings.

Mr. Churchill's indiscriminate and exaggerated praise in the Press of Sir Samuel Hoare's methods and his statement of policy which gives no quarter to India, are not likely to sustain his vanishing reputation even as a third-rate politician. Mr. Churchill calls him "cool and in a certain sense ruthless." That might be an apt description of a man who has been nothing but "ruthless" in his dealings with India and who has always seen things through official spectacles all the time he has been at the India office and has thus proved his incapacity to think for himself. Mr. Churchill says that the Indian masses need hospitals, irrigation canals etc., but not political power as it will merely increase the cost of taxation! If Mr. Churchill had been more truthful even in his newspaper writings, he would have found that all that India has got for her excessive taxation is the highest paid executive in the world and not hospitals or education. In fact that is the main complaint of Indian politicians.

Dadabhai.

Dadabhai Naoroji, whose 15th death anniversary was celebrated in Bombay on Thursday, so identified himself with the nation—he was among the founders of the Congress—that even to this day the Parsi community as a whole has scorned to countenance communalism in any shape in politics or public affairs in general. Such an attitude stimulated their self-reliance and has given them a position in the public life of the country which even larger communities may envy. Not all their politicians are advanced now; but many of them, especially the younger ones, are sturdy nationalists. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar did not state the whole truth at the anniversary meeting when he said that Dadabhai strove to unify the various elements in the country. Dadabhai led the vanguard in the struggle for Swaraj and encouraged others to follow his lead. The best unity is that in which the laggards catch up with the vanguard.

What Does It Mean?

Our local Anglo-Indian contemporary has so often told the public that the Congress movement is all but dead in Gujarat and in particular in Kaira District, that it is surprising to learn that over 400 persons including 200 women have been arrested in connection with the Kaira District Conference. If all the arrested persons are Congress workers, it is hardly consistent with the report that the Congress movement is languishing in the district. If the arrested persons are non-Congressmen, we have to ask Government if they want to ban every public conference or if they now hold that every public conference is most likely to express the Congress view. When all over the country mass arrests are being made to prevent the holding of local conferences, Government should at least explain to the people their policy towards public conferences in general.

Richly Deserved.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar richly deserved the fate that overtook his resolution regarding the Corporation's ban on the tapping of trees for toddy on municipal plots. His own supporters practically gave away their case by advancing silly arguments. One such argument was that toddy, being Swadeshi, should be permitted, lest otherwise people should go in for foreign liquor. There is in this contention a tacit admission that toddy is a habit-forming liquor, though a comparatively mild one, since those who are not allowed to satisfy their craving with toddy are said to be likely to use some other kind of liquor. It is surprising that an ex-President of the Corporation should have attempted to exploit the Swadeshi sentiment in the House for such an unworthy cause. The plea that the funds realised by the sale of trees for tapping toddy could be utilised for educating the people on the evil of drink, is an insult to the meanest intelligence.

200 LADIES ARRESTED

"Delegates" Arrested At Ry. Station

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, June 30.

The session of the Kaira District Political 'Conference' was held to-day in Nadiad, under the presidentship of Sjt. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel. Elaborate police arrangements were made and the police were seen posted at all important centres in the city from midnight of the 29th inst. Passers-by were searched and allowed to go after careful scrutiny.

After seven resolutions had been passed, followed by the presidential address, the meeting formed into a procession and was about to proceed when the police arrived on the scene, and put all of them under arrest. They were taken to the Mamlatdar's court through the Canthpimpli Road, the principal business centre in the city.

The chairman of the Reception Committee was also arrested while on his way to attend the Conference.

LADIES' PROCESSION ARRESTED.

Several processions of delegates and prabhat feries were seen moving through roads and streets in the city. A procession of 200 ladies was put under arrest near Santaram's Temple.

Tense excitement prevailed in the city.

ARRESTS ON WEDNESDAY.

Sixteen "delegates" were arrested at the station on the 29th inst. As they alighted from the train at 5.30 in the evening with badges and national flags and shouted slogans all of them were arrested instantaneously.

A lady member who was arrested on the 28th inst. with 8 others of the Subjects Committee has been released and sent back to her village.

Jadhav Agrees With Sapru-Jayakar Statement

KOLAHPUR, July 1.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A. a member of the Round Table Conference and of the Non-Brahmin Party in Bombay having perused the statement issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Mr. Jaykar entirely agrees with their views.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

The House of Commons adopted a resolution consenting that the extraordinary charges of £13,000,000 in connection with the Indian military forces employed in the war should be borne by Indian revenues. Isn't it kind of them. Just think of all the awful consequences if they had refused.

* * *

"It is not difficult to understand the consternation which is reported to prevail in farming and commercial circles in the Irish Free State following the British Government's decision to levy a special customs duty on imports from the Free State."

—"Evening News of India."

No. What is not difficult to understand is the report in the British Press that consternation prevails. It doesn't prevail anywhere else. The dear Babe has always got its mouth open for the dope.

* * *

It gets awfully difficult to make out what this Ottawa Conference is really for. They are always changing the objective. Now the Prince of Wales comes forward to tell us it's for putting heart into the world. It will concert measures in which other countries may later co-operate. Won't that be splendid?

* * *

You see the idea. When the U.S., Germany, France and the rest all see the Dominions and India giving Britain preference and crowding their markets with British manufactured goods they may want to follow suit. On the other hand, they may not. They're awfully blind to their own interests, these foreigners.

* * *

A new game called "Let'z decide," devised to teach people to think and decide quickly, was explained by Dr. P.E. Nery to the students of the Tutorial High School, Bombay. It would be good if the worthy doctor could arrange some classes for Liberals.

* * *

Women, says one of the psychological experts are 3.3 per cent. happier than men. The percentage, however, goes up when they are crying.

* * *

"Hammering" the Referee is one of the recognised privileges of a football crowd, but in Calcutta the privilege is being abused. The Referee in the League Match, Customs v. Sporting Union was not only knocked down and severely beaten, but his watch and pocket-book were stolen. This is going too far. They should have left him his watch.

* * *

"What happened the next day (and indeed what happens any time in the North-West Frontier Province) was not 'news' to be lightly observed and reported by correspondents, but the subject of Government hand-outs."

This is a quotation from an article in an American paper on the Viceroy's visit to the Frontier. Wonderful, how well-informed these American journalists are about India.

* * *

BED TIME STORY.

The Two Little Boys Who Learnt To Count Ten.

There were once two little boys. Their names were "Sapple" and "Jackie."

They were very good and well-behaved little boys who always washed their faces and they never lost their tempers whatever happened.

This was because their grannies had taught them to count ten whenever they felt their tempers rising; and so they always counted ten and sometimes even a hundred and after they had counted they felt in a good temper again and were ready for anything that anyone might do to them.

So when they grew up to be men and became famous, they were always friends with the Government, because when the Government let them down and snubbed them, which, I am sorry to say, was very often, they always counted ten and after that they felt in a good temper again and thought the Government might have been right after all and only snubbed them for their own good.

So they went on always counting ten and getting famouser and famouser and more fond of the Government and the Government more fond of them; and they never cared anything for what the people said, but told everybody always to count ten like they did when they were angry instead of being disobedient and making the Government annoyed with them.

NIGHTMARE OF ORDINANCES

Something The Liberals Can Do Now To Justify Constitutional Methods

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

It is surprising that the Liberals, the great champions of constitutionalism have had so little to say regarding the renewal of the Ordinances. Prior to the issue of Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on Monday Liberals, both individually and through their councils and associations, had joined in unanimous condemnation of the proposal to continue ordinance rule. Since the statement was issued, ignoring their protests, with one or two individual exceptions they have had nothing to say about it. One would have thought that here was an opportunity for constitutionalism to assert and justify itself.

END OF LIBERALISM?

I quite agree that, if the statement issued by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar represents the maximum effort of which the Constitutionalists are capable, it effects a definite breach between them and the progressive sections of the community. It is bad enough that, for such niggling reasons as are advanced by Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar the Liberals should decide to adopt an attitude of "wait and see in regard to the progress of constitutional reform." But if they are not prepared to take some effective action to protest against the promulgation of the new ordinance, they completely stultify themselves and, I am afraid their position in the country will become one of complete isolation.

Who can be expected to have patience and waste time over people who cannot perform the most elementary function of the doctrine that they claim to uphold. If these Liberal leaders were definitely set upon making an end of Liberalism they could not go about it a more effective way.

DEFIANCE OF CONSTITUTIONALISM.

They had a great opportunity but it seems they are going to miss it. There is no possible excuse for a policy of "wait and see" in regard to the new ordinance. There is nothing to wait for. It is now a solid fact. It has arrived. On Sunday the President of the National Federation of Liberals cabled to the Prime Minister protesting against the proposal to renew the ordinance powers. On Monday the Secretary of State announced Government's decision to promulgate the new Ordinance when the old ones elapsed on July 3rd. On July 1st we learn that the Governor-General has already promulgated the Ordinance. Are the Liberals going to "wait for the Parliamentary Reports to make the position more clear" or "for further developments before issuing a further statement" to make their own position more clear.

The renewal of these Ordinance powers is the most flagrant defiance of constitutionalism it is possible to imagine. I have urged for a long time that it is 'ultra-vires' of the authority conferred on the Governor-General by the Government of India Act. If it was possible to justify or defend the action of the Viceroy in promulgating Ordinances six months ago there is no shred of justification for it now.

A LEGAL ABSURDITY.

It is absurd to suggest that an emergency can be anticipated. It is both a legal absurdity and a misinterpretation of the language of the Government of India Act. Sir Samuel Hoare said in the House of Commons:

> "We have come to the conclusion that on July 3rd. there will be an emergency sufficiently grave to necessitate the exercise of special powers. Therefore, it is intended to assume by ordinance the majority of powers that will otherwise lapse."

An "emergency", as I have pointed out more than once, is "a sudden juncture demanding immediate action." The element of surprise is the essential justification for the claim that an emergency has arisen. Constitutionally and legally it means a state of affairs which has suddenly arisen and requiring immediate action, which there is not time to take by any other means but that of promulgating an ordinance. Here there is no element of surprise. The situation has been existing for six months. There has been ample time for the Government to put into motion the ordinary normal legislative machinery to arm themselves with the powers they think necessary.

AFRAID OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Why have they not done it? Because they are afraid of the Legislature. They know it will never consent to the arming of the Executive with these drastic and dangerous powers. As a matter of fact, as is well-known, they contemplated at one time submitting the provisions contained in the Ordinances in the form of a Bill to the Legislature, but they discovered they would not get the support they required even from their own friends, because the Governor-General and the Executive are the only people in the country who believe that these powers are either right or necessary.

But it seems to me quite clear that when Parliament enacted this clause, and especially when later Parliament allowed it to go in the amended bill, it was never conceived that this power to promulgate ordinances would be used to over-ride the authority of the Legislature. It was never supposed that an ordinance would remain in force for more than six months or rather that its provisions would or could be renewed from time to time.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1919.

When the Government of India Act was under consideration by the House of Commons in 1919, I took a leading part in organizing an attack on this ordinance clause. India had just been through the agony of the Martial Law regime in the Punjab, which was promulgated by ordinance. The Privy Council had given a startling ruling in regard to the authority of the Governor-General in promulgating powers which seemed to cut right across the section of the Act which prohibits the Governor-General or the Legislature from enacting laws which in any way contravene the statutes and unwritten laws of the British Constitution on which the allegiance of the subject depends.

MONTAGU'S ASSURANCE.

At the last moment one of the members, who had agreed to take up the matter in the Commons informed me that he and his colleagues had been requested by Mr. Montagu not to press the matter. He had assured them that the section of the Act would never be used unconstitutionally or to override the authority of the Indian Legislature and that, indeed, there need be no fear that the authority of the section would ever be used except to deal with a temporary situation. I felt sceptical but there was nothing more to be done as the members concerned had agreed on Montagu's assurance to drop their intention of discussing the matter. I mention this incident as it shows that it was not contemplated at that time that these Ordinance making powers would ever be used in the way they are now being used.

WHAT IT MEANS.

However, that may be, I would ask our Liberal friends to consider the full implications of this claim of the Governor-General to promulgate an Ordinance renewing the provisions of ordinances that have already lapsed. It means in the first place an indefinite suspension of whatever constitutional liberties the people may possess. It means a complete negation of the authority of the Legislature to make laws for the whole of India. It is an assertion of the absolute autocracy of the Governor-General and his claim, if he thinks fit, to rule the country indefinitely by means of Ordinances.

It means, what is infinitely more grave, the subjection of the people to the absolute autocracy of the executive throughout the country. This statement is not affected or qualified by the fact that some of the provisions of the new Ordinance will not be applied to certain areas, because there is the power to apply them at any moment the District officers choose to call for them, and some of the most drastic provisions are brought into force at once throughout British India.

THE MUZZLED PRESS.

Most notable of these, is the provision amending the Press Act of 1931. It is the most effective muzzle that was ever placed on the press in any country in the world that boasts of civilised laws and justice. The most atrocious acts might be committed but it would be impossible for any journal to expose or condemn them without taking the risk of executive action under the Act, which in any case will involve a heavy penalty and may suffice to end its existence. The Bombay High Court has laid down the ruling that the Provisions of the Act as amended by the Ordinance are so comprehensive and drastic as to prohibit the publication of "any charge of misconduct of the Government" whether it be true or not, and it has also held that charges of misconduct against officers or departments of Government are charges of misconduct of Government.

It has become impossible for the Press to fulfil its normal, legitimate functions. A solid screen has been erected round the actions of the Executive entirely protecting them against the criticism of the Press, however just, however essential such criticism may be for the protection, not only of the rights of the people but for the vindication of good government. And the Executive, thus protected, is armed with all those drastic powers which cut at the root of public liberties.

SOMETHING THEY CAN DO NOW.

If the Governor-General's action in promulgating this Ordinance today passes without challenge, who is to say that these same powers will not be renewed again after another six months. Are the Liberals content to await further developments? Do they think that the programme laid down by the Secretary of State as the considered decision of His Majesty's Government holds out the smallest hope that anything is likely to happen during the next few months that will so far relieve the situation as to compel the Government to repeal the Ordinance?

I am sure they do not believe it. If they mean to justify themselves the time for action is now. But if they must await further developments regarding the plans for constitutional reform, they might at least occupy the intervening period by busying themselves in finding some means of a constitutional character to rid the country of this nightmare of ordinances.

Merger Of Eastern Telegraphs With I. R. T.

BOMBAY, July 1.

On the occasion of the merger of the Eastern Telegraph Company with the Indian Radio Telegraph Company to-day Mr. J. C. Denison Pender and Court of Directors of Imperial and International Communications Limited have sent the following cable to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company Limited:—

"It is with great pleasure that on behalf of my colleagues and myself I send you greetings. This occasion is indeed one for mutual congratulations and we at this end offer you the most sincere good wishes for the success of the great enterprise on which we are now embarking together. We are confident that the linking of cables and wireless will not only benefit the peoples of Great Britain and India but will materially assist the prosperity of both countries."

The Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, Joint Managing Director of Imperial and International Communications Limited, has cabled the following to Mr. Rahimtoola Chinoy and Mr. Sultan Chinoy:—

"I have received with exceptional pleasure your message of congratulation. I have always taken great pride in the I.R.T. and the rapid rate at which it has established itself as one of the principal communication companies of the world. I am confident that now the two systems of communication are brought under one management and control that the trade of India and of the rest of the Empire will receive a great impetus and that the future of the company will justify our most sanguine anticipations. With every good wish to the Directors of the Company."—A. P.

ADDRESS TO GOVERNOR

Voted By Dhulia Municipality

BUT NO EXPENDITURE FROM MUNICIPAL FUNDS

(From A Correspondent)

DHULIA, July 1.

The proposed visit of the Governor of Bombay to Dhulia on July 7 has caused a stir in the Municipality and the District Local Board. The presentation of an address is taken as a matter of course by some people irrespective of public opinion and the condition of the country. But the order of things has changed, and the opposition to the address is making itself felt.

About 50 leading members of the public at Dhulia have issued a signed manifesto calling upon the members to vote against the address, as it was unnecessary according to law and would mean a support to the repressive policy of the Government. Out of the 31 members, 7 remained absent, and 7 voted against the address.

The result of the voting was in favour of the address, but no expenditure of municipal funds for such a purpose can be sanctioned without a two-thirds majority; which is lacking.

The Local Board is to meet on the 4th inst. to consider a similar proposal.

Citizens' Conciliation Committee

A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Conciliation Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Mayor's Room, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, when members are requested to be present.

DR. ANSARI TO GO TO EUROPE

After Release From Jail On Medical Grounds

NEW DELHI, June 29.

It is authoritatively learnt Doctor Ansari whose release is due on July 7 is still suffering from sciatica which along with other causes, rendered his cardiac trouble more acute.

It is understood immediately after his release he proceeds to Europe for treatment. Despite all the facilities afforded him in the matter of consultation with the best available medical advisers and treatment, his health has steadily gone from bad to worse ever since his imprisonment, and development of severe sciatica a few weeks after admission into jail.—A. P.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

the strength of the Railway Unions in England. He pointed out that out of 7,25,000 workers on all the Railways 1,60,000 workers were members of Railway Unions and the percentage of membership of Unions to the total number was the same as in England.

ATTITUDE OF THE WORKERS.

In an exhaustive statement, of which the following are extracts M. Mehta explained the attitude of the workers.

THEIR POSITION.

Our present position is this: We accept the fact that the Railway earnings have substantially fallen. But we maintain that the Railways are not yet working at a loss—thanks to high freights and fares and to low wages. If the Railway reserves had not been dissipated in paying contributions to the General Revenue a paltry sum of about Rs. 2 to 2 crores out of Rs. 45 crores would have been sufficient to avoid any retrenchment of the low-paid staff.

THEIR DEMANDS IN A NUT-SHELL.

We, therefore, regard the situation as intolerable and we have finally communicated to the Railway Board our minimum demand at our last half-yearly meeting with them on the 13th, and 14th June last. Briefly stated, these demands are:—

1. Equality of sacrifice for all employees in order that the whole sale discharge should be averted; and this can be achieved by the adoption of a system of compulsory leave by rotation without pay of one month during the year.

2. Temporary borrowing from the depreciation fund which stands to-day at nearly 15 crores of rupees and which is in excess of requirements as shown above.

The Railway Board have promised to convey these proposals to the Government of India and we are now expecting their reply. Two weeks have already passed, but we have not heard anything from them yet. We shall wait for a week more and, thereafter, consider our next move. If no reply is received or if the reply received is unsatisfactory, the Council of Action which meets at Madras on the 13th inst. will have to reach decision whose gravity cannot be exaggerated.

IF THE STRIKE COMES.

The ballot of the workers has given us the requisite majority in favour of general strike. You will probably, like to know how the strike is going to be organised. We estimate that on the entire Railway system, there are about 9,000 to 10,000 stations. We propose to concentrate our attention on 1,000 out of these. The number of workers on each of these 1,000 stations is from 25 minimum to a maximum of 15,000 at the biggest station. Strike Committees will be organised for each important areas. The Council of Action which will become the Central Strike Committee will co-ordinate all activities. The strike will be confined to the economic issue of retrenchment and non-violence will be strictly enforced. A strike levy of Re. 1 is proposed to be collected from each worker.

APPEAL TO GENERAL PUBLIC.

A public appeal for feeding the 2,000 workers and volunteers which it will be necessary to employ, will be issued but the question of feeding the strikers will be the most formidable task we shall have to face. We can only hope that the public will appreciate the justice of their fight and will come to their rescue in their hour of need.

Danger Signal On Indian Railways

Seven Lakhs Of Workers To Down Tools If Their Minimum Demands Are Refused

NEARLY 50,000 MEN OUT ON STREETS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seven lakhs of railwaymen employed on all the railways in India are decided to down tools in a "supreme effort for dislocating the transport service of the country" if two of their demands are not conceded by the Railway Board before July 13.

The railway workers have been hard hit by the retrenchment policy pursued by the administration and they have presented their final demands failing the satisfaction of which the country will be plunged in a general strike on all railways.

A SERIOUS PROPOSITION.

"A strike on a railway is a serious proposition but a general strike on all railways is a disaster of the first magnitude" declared Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President of the All-India Railwaymens' Federation explaining the position of the workers to a gathering of journalists last evening.

He admitted that the workers were conscious of the privations and sufferings through which they will have to pass. They were also fully conscious of the blighting effect the strike will have on the country's finances.

SIMLA AND DELHI RESPONSIBLE.

"We have," he added, "pursued the path of negotiation even to a fault and if we are now driven to a strike the responsibility for the consequences must rest on the shoulders of Delhi and Simla."

MEN'S DEMANDS.

The two alternative proposals which the workers have put forward in order to avert the strike are:—

(1) That the administration should borrow three crores of rupees from the railway depreciation fund in order to get over the difficult situation for one year. This fund is not sacrosanct because the Railway Board has already borrowed from it to pay interest to the bond-holders of railway loans. The borrowing is further justified because the depreciation fund contains large surpluses now to the tune of about Rs. 15 crores, because the rate of depreciation charge is practically double of what is charged on Colonial State railways within the British Empire.

COMPULSORY LEAVE BY ROTATION.

(2) If the first proposal is not acceptable in order that wholesale discharged staff should be avoided a method of compulsory leave by rotation to all railway employees for one month in a year should be introduced. This method they claim has been admitted by the authorities themselves to be a success and even the Murphy Committee has found that there was no complaint against such a method. Therefore in order to prevent wholesale discharges of men and to have equality of sacrifice for all the employed this was the most equitable method.

MADRAS TO DECIDE.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta indicated that they will wait for the reply of the Railway Board to these demands and if either of the proposals suggested by the workers is not acceptable to the Board then the Council of Action will meet at Madras on July 13 and finally decide upon launching a general strike, because of the ballot of the workers and the adamant attitude of the Government left no option to them.

NO COMMUNALISM HERE.

He was not inclined to think that the present times which are marked by communal strife are not opportune for launching a strike. "There is no communalism among the Indian workers and we hope to keep our movement as every labour movement should be strictly non-communal."

The fact that the emergency Ordinances may be applied to suppress the general strike of Railwaymen did not worry Mr. J. M. Mehta. He said "In the first place we do not think that Ordinances are meant to be applied to us but if they are abused so as to interfere with the legitimate Trade Union activity like a strike which is permissible under the law of the land then the only thing I will say is that we must ignore the Ordinances." He added, "We cannot hold back because of the Ordinances."

SANGUINE OF SUCCESS.

He was sanguine of the success of the strike and declared that the strength of the Railway Unions in India was as great as

(Continued in Column 5.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Appeal To Shareholders

THE COMMITTEE of the Bombay Shareholders' Association understand that attempts are being made in certain quarters to obtain special or general proxies in favour of the Bank's Nominees. The Committee therefore appeal to all shareholders of the Bank that in their own interest they should not sign such proxies.

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DIPLOMAS: CHARTERED INSURANCE EXPERTS (A.C.I.I.); BANK OFFICERS (C.A.I.B.); INCORPORATED SECRETARIES OF COMPANIES (F.I.S.A.); GENERAL COMMERCE (D. COM. L.C.C.); ACCOUNTANCY (G.D.A.).

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.

Call or Write for Prospectus list of Courses and Exam. Results. 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SMART RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES

Heavy Short Covering On Unfavourable Weather

BETTER FEELING—BANK RATE REDUCED

Brighter Outlook Of Lausanne Conference

BOMBAY, July 1.

At last yesterday the New York Cotton futures market witnessed broad market with active demand for Cotton futures. There was large short covering and some fresh speculative buying influenced by various development.

Complaints of boll-weevil are increasing and continued rains over the cottno belt is encouraging weevil activity. A cable received this morning states that total acreage under cotton cultivation is 3,75,00,000 acres against 4,14,91,000 on the 1st July last year and 4,04,95,000 on the 1st December 1931. Condition of the crop is 75 per cent. of normal indicating a crop of 1.27,90,000 bales.

The New York Cotton futures market opened firm on higher Liverpool and adviced further on reports of unfavourable weather and covering by shorts.

Continued rains are disturbing bear operators who believe the weakness of the statistical situation and much disturbed financial and political situation will not justify any rise in cotton prices.

The market will be solely guided by weather developments as every cotton operator is now closely watching crop developments and boll-weevil activity. Continuance of rains over the U.S.A. cotton belt will encourage boll-weevil which will be constant danger to the growing cotton crop.

The trend of the market is upward and while further improvement entirely depends upon the nature of the weather, short covering is weakening the technical situation.

Latest advices from Lausanne are encouraging and there are hopes that some agreement will be reached but prospects are still doubtful. The discount rate of the Bank of England is reduced and the Chancellor of Exchequer has announced conversion of 5 per cent. War Loan in 3½ per cent

The New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points but during the early part of the session there was a small turnover of business and prices declined 3 points from the opening level. In the afternoon there was heavy short covering which in conjunction with speculative buying stiffened prices and the market closed at a rise of 24 to 20 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 25 points at 5.80c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 23 to 22 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 24 points at 5.61c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 to 6 points on reports of unfavourable weather. With reduction of Bank rate and continued unfavourable weather reports, together with more hopeful political news from Lausanne, sentiment became more bullish. Should wet weather continue, the crop will suffer considerable damage from weevil. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 10 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 6 points at 4.49d.

East Indian Cotton futures advanced 10 points and Egyptian Cotton prices gained 9 to 10 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 12 points to a decline of 6 points.

While we look for further improvement in prices in the long run we will advise purchases only on setbacks, which are bound to come.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 5.80 (close); lowest 5.59 (11-24 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-42 a.m.: New York cables:—Our travelling man wires from Texas:—"South Texas: Fairly good condition, putting on squares and blooms; weevil not damaging enough to stop blooms."

8-46 p.m.: New York: Continuing rains disturbing shorts. Firm tone.

Messrs. Dreanan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Our report covers period to and including 27th June showing acreage 37,500,000 condition 75 per cent and indicated crop 12,700,000 bales further rains increasing weevil reports."

Mr. C. B. Joshi of Messrs. Anderson, Clayton and Co. has sent the following cable for publication received from New York Office:—

"Continued scattered rain and boll weevil talk is developing more interest. Trade firing moderately. Bulk of the buying looks speculative. Cloth and yarn are slow, though slightly more enquiry has appeared. Offerings of actual cotton are light. Demand is indifferent and scattered. New crop progressing favourably, except more boll weevil in some sections."

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 30.

July	5.63	plus 24
October	5.79	plus 23
December	5.94	plus 24
January 1933	6.00	plus 24
March 1933	6.14	plus 20
Middling Spot	5.80	plus 25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 30.

July	5.61	plus 23
October	5.75	plus 22
Middling Spot	5.61	plus 24

NEW YORK, 10-55 A.M.
(As known in Liverpol at closing time)—
... New York, June 30.

July	5.45
October	5.63
January	5 78

NEW YORK. NOON CALL—

uly	5.44
October	5 62
January	5.83

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 30.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 19,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 13,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, June 30
10-10 a.m. to-day's quotations. closing

July 1932	4.17	4.22 plus 11
August 1932		4.20 plus 09
September 1932		4.21 plus 10
October 1932	4.16	4.21 plus 10
November 1932		4.22 plus 10
December 1932		4.24 plus 10
January 1933	4.21	4.26 plus 10
February 1933		4.29 plus 10
March 1933		4.32 plus 10
April 1933		4.34 plus 10
May 1933		4.37 plus 10
June 1933		4.39 plus 10
Middling Spot		4.49 plus 06

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 30.

SAKELLARIDIS—	
July	6.09
October	6.30
November	6.35
December	6.41
January 1933	6.47
March 1933	6.57
May 1933 ...	6.67
F G F Spot	6.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, June 30.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.03
Fine (Good Staple)	4.15
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.27
C. P. OOMRA	—
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.69
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.84
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.99
BENGAL—	
Good	3.46
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.66
Superfine	3.76

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
LONDON, June 30

This week:—
Total Bullion £137,000,000
Public deposits £18,000,000
Other deposits £121,300,000
Government Securities £67,200,000
Other Securities £41,200,000
Notes and Coin £48,900,000
Notes in circulation ...£363,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to liabilities 35.08 per cent

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 30.

Chartered Bank of I A & C £10 1/4

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Reg. £95 1/2

P and O Banking Corporation £6

Funding Loan 4 per cent £104 5/8

Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £93 3/4

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £45 1/2

Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £65

Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £75 1/2

Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £94 1/2

Consols 2½ per cent £67 1/8

War Loan 5 per cent £101 3/4

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £104 1/4

LONDON METALS
London, June 30.

Copper Braziers £38

Yellow metal £33

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £11 1/8

Corrugat Sheets 24 Gauge £9

Tin English Ingot £120 1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS
London, June 30.

Demand Bills 3.59

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 30.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 16-5|8.
Forward 16-11|16.

LONDON GOLD.
London, June 30.

Bar Gold fine per oz. 5-14-3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, June 30.

Interest day to day loans 7|8 p.c.

Interest 7 days' market loans 7|8 p.c.

Bank Bills, 3 months 1-49|64 p.c.

Bank bills 6 months 1-27|32 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-1|4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 2-3|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, June 30.

T.T. London on—

Berlin	15.13
Amsterdam	8.91-3|4
Brussels	25.87
Madrid	43.68
Milan	70.59
Berne	18.50
Paris	91.53
Prague	121.75
New York (Closing Rate)	3.59-5|8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, June 30.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton £11-5-0 June|July Sellers.

Rapeseed Torio Hull-Continent £10|8|9 June|July sellers.

LINSEED.
London, June 30.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton £9-7-6 June|July paid and sellers.

Linseed la Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton £7-10-0 June sellers.

Linseed Bombay, (London), £10-5-0 June|July sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 12|6-1|2 July paid.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt 12|9 Sep|Dec. sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, June 30.

Shoked Sheet Standard ribbed lb. Spot 1-13|16 sellers.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, June 30.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 24|6 June|July sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes, 24|9 Jun|July sellers.

Wheat South Australian Parcels, 23|4-1|2 June paid.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels, no offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, June 30.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25,—

C and F Calcutta June|July per cwt. 7|9.

C and F Bombay June|July per cwt 7|9-1|2.

C and F Karachi June|July per cwt 7|9-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
London, June 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 7-13|16.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.
(Messrs. Amin & Co.)
Bombay, July 1.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per cwt.—

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-14; Epsom Salt Rs. 5; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 4-8; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 4-6; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 8-4; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 10-5; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 20; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 4-8; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 22-8; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 10; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-12; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-12; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, German Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 40; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 34; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 25.

Prices per lb.—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-11-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-10-0; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-10-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-8-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-6-0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0-6-3.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 1.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 29/32
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16 July
Banks Selling D D 1/5-15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 29/32 August/September
Banks buying T T 1/6
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 3/32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/6 1/16 to 15th August
Banks buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 September/December
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate 376
Banks selling T T 375
Banks buying T T 370
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 678
Banks buying D D 695
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 66 1/2
JAPAN:—
Banks buying T T 104
Banks buying 60 days 99
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 66 5/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 112
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 66 7/8
CROSS RATES—
New York/London 3.59 30th ultimo.
Shanghai/London closed 1st instant.
Japan/London 1/6 3/8 30th ultimo.
London/Paris 91.35 30th ultimo
London/Belgium 26.00 30th ultimo.
London/Switzerland 18.50 30th ultimo.
London/Italy 70.55 30th ultimo
London/Berlin 15.12 30th ultimo
London/Holland 8.92 30th ultimo
London/StocEholm 19.50 30th ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-14-8 29th ultimo £5-14-8 30th ultimo.
Silver London ready 16 11/16 29th ultimo 16 5/8 30th ultimo
Silver London forward 16 3/4 29th ultimo 16 11/16 30th ultimo
Silver New York ready 27 29th ultimo 26 7/8 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 mos 1 1/32 per cent 29th ultimo 29/32 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 mos 1 3/8 per cent 29th ultimo 1 3/16 per cent 30th ultimo
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent
Banks of England rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 1/2 per cent
3 mos 3 per cent
6 mos 3 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 1.

The local silver market is steady on weakness of sterling. Ashad silver delivery opened at Rs. 55/2 and improved to Rs. 55/5. China markets are closed to-day and to-morrow. Gold is quiet but steady.

Ready Silver	55-2-0
Ashad delivery	55-4-0
Shravan delivery	55-12-0
Bar Gold Ready	28-7-6

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, July 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	48	116,906
Central India		116,068
Barsi and Nagar		77,153
Hyderabad-Gaorani ...		22,219
Berar	71	242,960
Central Provinces		73,514
Total Oomras	119	648 823
Dholera	295	218,124
N.-W. Provinces		28,943
Rajputana		54,228
Sind-Punjab		138,692
Broach	247	250,038
Coompta and Dharwar		55,033
Westerns-Northerns	69	20,777
Cocoanada		7
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	483	10.295
Persian		2.762
American	1,884	270,129
Egyptian and African	2,494	235,487
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		318
Total	6,591	1,932,056

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 1.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 23rd June. This year.
Europe	499	121,879
Japan and China	1,893	668,060
Coast Ports		34,690
Up-country by Rail		176,179
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8,842
Total	2,389	1,009,650

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 1.

Following strong New York advices the local market opened at Rs. 179 for Broach A-M delivery. There was scattered selling which depressed prices to Rs. 178/8 but again advanced on renewed buying. Broach J-A opened at Rs. 165 and after declining to Rs. 164/8 advanced to Rs. 165/8 on short covering.

Liverpool market opened firm at a rise of 10 points and our market advanced further. The market suddenly closed as under:

Broach J|A. 168.
Broach A|M. 182.
Oomra D|J. 165.
Bengal July 142.
Bengal D|J. 151.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 1.

July	128.40
October	135.20
January	137.60

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 1.

	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal, U. P. and Rajputana	152	148	144 140
M.G. Panjab	150	146	142 138
M.G. Oomra No. 3	159	155	151 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 1	170	166	156 ...
M.G. Oomra No. 2	164	160	157 ...
M.G. Broach No. 2	172	169	165 161
M.G. Punjab-American	182	179	175 171
M.G. Surat	224	221	217 213

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 1.

200 Currimbhai Broach 168½
126 Bussan & Co. Vinchhiya 142
80 Do. Manmar 143
165 Bussan & Co. Malkapur 148
100 Arjan Khimji Govindpur 148½
100 Do. Veraval 145
100 Japan T. Co. Chikhli 11 off
100 Colaba Land Khirakya 155
100 Narshi Nagshi Nandgaon 18 off
89 Bussan & Co. Dhamangaon 152
105 Do. Malkapur 148
200 Viram Ladha Makram 16 off
52 Do. Dhobra 152
100 N. Manilal Mutra 125

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay July 1.

Bengal Superfine	150
Bengal Fine	145
Bengal F.G.	140
Sindn-Punjab Fine	145
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	140
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	165
Nagpur-Savner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	160
Arvi Fine	160
Ellichpur Fine	158
Amraoti Fine	157
Khamgaon-Akola Fine ...	157
Mulkapur Fine	155
Khandesh Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	150
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	155
Burwah-Sanavad F.G. ..	155
Ujjain|Shujaulpur F.G. ..	157
Broach F.G.	165
Punjab-American	180
Punjab-American mix ...	165
Cambodia	225
Miraj-Sangli	180
Compta Good	190
Jinja	240
Busoga	250
Kampala	260

COTTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 1.

Official closing quotations in Marwari Bazar were as under:—

Broach J|A. 166|8.
Broach A|M. 180|8.
Oomra D|J. 163|8.
Bengal July 141.
Bengal D|J. 148.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.
Bombay, July 1.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 1-7-31: Colaba Pt 0.03"; Fort 0.00; J.J. Hospital 0.53.

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 10.65; Fort 14.26; J J. Hospital 16.51.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 27.98; Fort 28.85; J.J. Hospital 26.89.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931: Colaba Point 8.12; Fort 8.88; J.J. Hospital 9.65.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. 1-7-1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours: plus .007".

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours: 89.2 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours: 79.8 degrees (2.9 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.: 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.: W-S-W.

Velocity of wind: 9 miles per hour.

SUDDEN FALL OF TEMPERATURE IN THE PUNJAB

Two Inches Of Rain In Jaipur And Kotah

POONA, July 1.

The Bay monsoon has strengthened in Lower Burma and has been active there and in Bengal. The Arabian Sea monsoon is weak. The weather has become normal in Northwest India after the occurrence of fairlw yidespread dust or thunderstorms there and local falls lof rain in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana. Local thundershowers have also occurred in Madras Presidency. The temperature has rapidly fallen and is markedly below normal in the Punjab and the adjoining parts of Rajputana and United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East United Provinces and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central India, Punjab, Rajputana, Konkan, Mysore, Madras Deccan and Southeast Madras. A few falls have occurred in Central Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukpyu and Amherst four inches each; Tavoy and Gwa one; Mergui, Diamond Island three-quarters; Lashio and Myitkyina a half; Chittagong four; Mymensingh two; Dibrugarh and Jalpaiguri one; Silchar three-quarters; Narayanganj, Barisal, Calcutta and Darjeeling a half; Sibsagar, Cox's Bazar, Bogra, Darbhanga and Patna a quarter; Pendra one and a half; Allahabad one; Mainpuri three-quarters; Cawnpore, Jhansi, Agra, Guna and Saugor a halg; Gorakhpur and Mukteswar a quarter; Jaipur, Kotah two; Lahore three-quarters; Khanpur, Harnai, Jodhpur and Bhavanagar a half; Ludhiana, Murree, and Surat a quarter; Khandala and Matheran two; Vellore one and a half; Negapatam and Salem one; Cochin and Kodaikanal three-quarters; Bangalore and Anantpur a half; and Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Trichinopoly and Cuddapah a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Northwest India and United Provinces and continue in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Konkan. Scattered falls of rain will also occur in Deccan, Madras Presidency and Mysore.—A.P.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Strengthen All Round

LONDON, June 30.

Interest was more evenly distributed on the Stock Exchange and under the influence of several favourable factors prices strengthened all round. Moreover industrials were helped by the reduction of the bank rate to two per cent, which is the lowest since 1897.

Copper dropped to a fresh low record owing to the possibility of a breakup of the American Cooper Exporters Association. Tin further improved considerably as a result of the expectation that the monthly statistics to be issued to-morrow would show an improvement.—Reuter.

BIG RISE IN GOVT. SECURITIES

Abnormal Advance In London

Bombay, July 1.

The account of the abnormal rise to £75/10 in 3½ Sterling Paper, Rupee Paper opened firm at 63/13, firmed up to 64/8, to decline to 63/14. The market has again recovered to 64/10.

It is reported that in England the Conversion Scheme is to be at 3½ per cent instead of 4 per cent as previously thought of.

The volume of business in 3½ per cent Paper is a very heavy one.

4 per cent 1960-70 and 4½ per cent 1955-60 are scarce and practically unobtainable even at a rupee higher rates.

5 per cent 1945-55 changed at 101-4.

5½ per cent 1938-40 New Loan has changed hands at 98/8.

There is no demand for short dated Bonds and Loans.

TAXABLES.

3½ per cent G P Notes 64/10
4 p.c. 1931-36 Conv. Rs 93-4.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 92-4.
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 71
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds 97/12.
4½ per cent 1955-60 Loan 80/8
5 per cent 1929/47 Loan 93/8
5 per cent 1934/44 Loan 93
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds 97-12.
6 p.c. 1933|36 Bonds 100-6.
6-12 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds 102|6.
5½ per cent 1938/40 Loan 98/4

TAX-FREES.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 101/4
5 per cent 1933 Bonds 100/14
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds 100|8.
6½ per cent 1935 D D L 104/10

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. Mysore Rs. 102
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Rs. 98/8

CORPORATION LOANS TAXABLES.

4 per cent B P T 1971 Rs 65/3
4 p.c. N. Deb. 1975 Rs. 66.
5 p.c. N Deb. 1959 Rs. 82.
6 p.c. N Deb 1954 Rs. 99
6 per cent K P T 1956 Rs. 93/8
6½ p.c. B. I. T 1937 Rs 101-4

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 1.

To-day being the first tender day 2,800 bales were tendered against Broach J/A. contract.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	F.P. Bales. 1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date		
30-6-32	9853000	8823000
Receipts Yesterday		
30-6-32	19000	4000
Exports to date		
30-6-32	8373000	6665000
Stock at Ports		
24-6-32	3602000	3066000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-6-32	1413000	911000
Stock at Liverpool		
24-6-32	824000	1047000
Visible Supply		
24-6-32	7160000	5318000
Quantity in Sight		
24-6-32	14471000	12987000
Quantity out of Sight		
24-6-32	12503000	10241000

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 1.

President Garfield Cullen, New York.

Garmula Liles, Moukmein.

Tevere Feriani, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.

Jalapalaka Courtney, Karachi.

Steel Mariners Smith Calcutta.

Naldera Harrison, London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Naldera:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English amil steamer Naldera, will sail to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Garmula:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Garmula arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo of rice.

S.S. President Garfield:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer President Garfield arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo and 1 passenger and hence she sailed on the same day for New York, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalapalaka will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Steel Mariner:—The M. M. and Coy.'s steamer Steel Mariner, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

Youths Jailed For Picketing

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 29.

A Narsinghpur message states that two students of the Hindu University, Benares, and another youth (all these three workers belonged to Narsinghpur) were arrested on the 27th instant while picketing before the court.

All the three accused were tried summarily within the jails and awarded 6 months' rigorous imprisonment with Rs. 50 fine each. After the pronouncement of the judgment, all the three were transferred to the Jubbulpore jail on the very day.

The youths belong to respectable families and are sons of big landlords, but still all are placed in the C class.

A School Diary

We have received a copy of a "Pupil's Own Diary" for 1932-33 compiled by Mr. V. T. Bhatkhande, Head Master of the Kurla Municipal A. V. School. Being Head Master of a school, the compiler knows best the needs of the students and care has been taken by him to provide what exactly the students need. The primary object of Mr. Bhatkhande is to educate students to write diary notes and habituate them in that respect to grow as good diarymen when they become citizens. The Diary contains a variety of useful information for the student and deserves their patronage.

Flaky curds-extra-small fat globules-make

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easy to digest

Happy contentment when baby is fed on Lactogen. It does him good—and he seems to know it.

Lactogen, a Nestle product, is pure, fresh, full-cream milk, with extra cream and natural milk sugar added, dried and made, in all important respects, exactly like breast milk. Our Lactogen process modifies the casein of the fresh milk so that it forms a fine flaky curd in Baby's stomach, just as does breast milk. Another process breaks up the fat into very tiny globules.

Lactogen Mother Booklet free on application to "NESTLE'S", P. O. Box 315, Bombay.

(Prepared in Australia).

"LACTOGEN" BETTER MILK FOR BABIES A Nestlé Product

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NERVINUS

(WITH GOLD).

An amazing elixir of life. Indicated in heat laxitude; tropical debility, dyspepsia; kidney and liver troubles, anaemia, blood impurities; Prematurity, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk Liniment Rs. 2-8. Both Rs. 7. V. P. extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Much good where other remedies failed. Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel, Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur: Tele. Chemists, or from Thompson and Taylor, Treacher & Co., Bombay, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, D. Macedo & Co., Poona.

FOR PILES USE "PILENZA"

The Combined Treatment.

Price Rs. 2-15-0.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Bombay Agent:—

KEMP & CO., LTD., Bombay.

DIL ROZ (Regd)

"DIL ROZ" is a sure cure for Oriental sores, local sores, all kinds of deep-rooted sores, skin eruptions, Pimples, Eczema, Ringworm, Sinus, Fistula auxillary-Abscess.

There is no need of dressing the wounds, nor are baths prohibited.

PRICE Rs. 2

Postage extra.

TANIR DIN Anarkali LAHORE

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN ...

A LESSON TO INDIA

(BY DR. V. S. RAM.)

The following exhaustive analysis of the development of local self-Government in Japan by Dr. Ram, head of the department of Political Science, Lucknow University is one of the instructive articles published in the latest issue of the Quarterly Journal of the Local Self-Government Institute Bombay:—

"Municipal institutions constitute the strength of free nations. A nation may establish a system of free government, but without municipal institutions it cannot have the spirit of liberty."—Alexis De Tocqueville.

If England has given the parliamentary system of government as a model to copy and adopt, France has set the model of local government to the whole world with the exception of the United States and the British Empire. Japan has followed the constitution of the late German Empire in her central government and that of France for her local government. It is essentially a system of centralized control over local government, assuring the preservation of order, preventing wastefulness in local expenditures and to protect the minorities against local oppression. Under the Japanese system, the local authorities are largely under State control as is the case in France.

WHEN FEUDALISM WAS ABOLISHED.

The Japanese system of local government was created by the Government in the years following the abolition of feudalism in Japan in 1971. It is based on laws and ordinances issued by the central government, which are applied through a rigid official hierarchy of which the Minister of the Interior is the apex. Under him are Governors of Prefectures or provinces assisted by the Mayors of cities and Administrators of Rural districts. At the base of the system are headmen of villages and headmen of towns together with representative assemblies and councils in certain of the areas.

Japan proper (that is, exclusive of the Hokkaido or the Northern Island) is divided for administrative purposes into 46 Prefectures or provinces. Three of these, containing the cities of Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka, are known as Urban Prefectures (Fu) and the remaining 43 as Rural Prefectures (Ken). Rural Districts or Counties (Gun) were formed in y878 and a system of local self-governing bodies established for them in 1890, but in 1921 this system was abandoned and the existing rural districts are merely administrative subdivisions of the prefectures. In Japan proper, the total number of villages in February 1923 was 10,126, of towns 1,380 and of cities 92. There is no legal limit of population for a city, but in practice a population of 30,000 is usually required for that status.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

The existing local authorities are of two kinds, local State officials and local Public bodies. The local State officials are the Governors of the Urban and Rural prefectures, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan police, Rural District Administrators of islands, Mayors of cities, and headmen of towns and villages.

The authorities of local Public bodies are (1) deliberative and (2) exercutive. The former are representative assemblies, and the latter act as individuals.

CENTRAL CONTROL OVER LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Towns and villages are primarily under the control of the Administrators of districts and secondarily under that of the Governor of prefecture. The Minister of the Interior has a general power of supervision and control over all local authorities as in France and Prussia. He may order the dissolution of a city, town or village assembly and, subject to the Imperial sanction, of even a prefectural assembly. The Governor of a prefecture (and the Administrator of a district as regards town and village assemblies) may cancel a decision of the prefectural city, town or village assembly or of the prefectural or city council, or may cancel an election of these if it is illegal, or any action of an assembly or council which is ultra vires.

The Governor of the prefecture carries out disciplinary measures as against the Mayors of cities, the headmen of towns and villages, and other non-government officials of cities, towns and villages, and the Administrators of districts do so as against headmen of towns and villages, and other non-government officials of towns and villages.

The sanction of the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Finance is also required for the levy of new miscellaneous local taxes, or the imposition of surtaxes upon indirect national taxes, decisions, involving expenditure for a period exceeding four years, and generally for the imposition of taxation by a city, town or village beyond certain limits, except in the case of the six great cities, namely, Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama.

The approval of the higher authorities is required in the case of cities, towns, and villages for the following things:

(1) The establishment or revision of city, town or village regulations.
(2) Disposing of, or making serious alterations in, objects from a historical, artistic or literary point of view.
(3) Retirement of the mayor of a city.
(4) Assumption of office by advisers to cities, and in the case of prefectures for: (a) Disposing of, or making serious alterations in, objects important from a historical, artistic or literary point of view; (b) the arrangement of districts for the election of members of the prefectural assembly.

The municipal system in force was revised in 1921, together with partial reform in the law for the control of the election of the members of the city council, next in 1926 and again in 1929. By this latest version, the scope of franchise was considerably enlarged to prepare a way for the enforcement of general manhood suffrage for the election of parliamentary members. Under the revised law, the electors are required to be Japanese subjects of over 20 years of age, residing in their municipal electoral districts for a period of over one year. The extension of franchise through the revision in 1921 has considerably increased he number of voters by about 204 per cent, the numbers swelling to 80 voters for a population of 1000 against 25 voters for a population of the same number under the old rules. The result of the latest elections indicates the success of the proletarian members, specially the Social Democrats in urban electorates.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any person may be a member of the assembly of the city, town or village of which he is a citizen, if he has paid direct national taxes for one year. Most officials, ministers of religion, teachers in primary schools, members of the military and naval forces on the active list, and persons concerned in contracts on behalf of a local authority are disqualified from being members of the assemblies. Persons related in the degree of father, son or brother to the mayor of a city, or to the headman of a town or village, or to a revenue official, deputy mayor, deputy headman or adviser to a city, may not hold the office of a member of a city, town or village assembly. Further, persons related to each other in the relationship of father and son, or elder and younger brother, cannot be at the same time members of a city, town or village assembly. This provision is somewhat similar to the provisions in force in France regarding qualifications for membership of communal councils.

A city with a population of over 30,000 has a municipal government, consisting of the mayor and a city council elected for four years. The size of the city council is in proportion to its population, with a minimum of thirty for the city of 30,000. The city council is elected by the qualified voters, and the council elects its own mayor for four years, who receives a salary. The members of the city council, however, are unpaid.

The cities are obliged to provide for the maintenance and control of roads, elementary education, registration, conscription, town planning, and the enforcement of the laws relating to the prevention of infectious diseases, cleansing and vaccination. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas and water plants and sewer system, and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens and sanitary affairs. The "cities collect the State as well as the local taxes." Their discretionary powers are very wide, including powers relating to drainage, water supply, public parks, burying grounds, crematoria, tram-car and motor services, supply of electric light and gas, dwelling-houses, public baths, markets, hospitals, poor-houses, etc. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens,

FINANCE.

The sources from which the local authorities draw their funds are local taxes, subsidies and grants from the national treasury or from higher authorities, and receipts from undertakings, property, etc. Local authorities are permitted to levy special taxes suited to the actual conditions of the locality concerned, as surtaxes on national taxes in each

(Continued on page 6.)

MEN WHO WANT TO BE KING

30 PRETENDERS TO ENGLISH THRONE

Claimant Who Was In Indian Prison

A claimant to the throne of Great Britain died in Los Angeles a short time ago. He called himself Prince John George Edward Wettin Rex de Guelph de Windsor, and he claimed to be a son of the late King Edward by a morganatic marriage.

He was certainly once that monarch's guest in an Indian gaol, but there is nothing else to substantiate his assertions. And yet when King Edward died, he issued a stirring message to "both Houses of the British Parliament, the British people at home and abroad and every citizens in the civilised world."

In this rousing call he set forth a statement of his rights—and seemed quite assured that people would believe him. He even founded a social bureau, subscribers to which were to be presented at the Court of St. James's at £20 a head. His accession, he claimed, was to be the great event of the century!

But the rightful King of England retains his throne, as he always will. For he is put there not by birth alone, but by the love of his people, writes Harold A. Albert in "Pearson's Weekly."

PRETENDERS.

This undoubted truth makes all the stranger the fact that there are at this moment at least thirty pretenders to the British throne, all of whom believe that the Prince of Wales will never reign—because they will.

The officials of the Public Record Office know only too well the dozens of cranks who come day by day to continue the incessant search for documentary evidence with which to prove their claims.

There is one old lady who arrives at eleven o'clock every morning as regularly as clockwork and spends the day with musty old books and parchments. She claims to be descended from the only daughter of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh, and has even been known to rebuke the officials who will not call her "Your Majesty."

Another queer old man is assurred that he has every right to carry on the House of Plantagenet. He claims that Henry the Second had seven sons but that John, the sixth son, caused his younger brother to be imprisoned in Windsor Castle.

AT THE RECORD OFFICE.

The prisoner eventually escaped and, living in humble circumstances brought up a family. The old gentleman day after day turns up at the Record Office, claiming to be a descendant of that son and always wearing an ermine-trimmed cloak!

Then there is Frederick Stuart, who alleges descent from Charles the First. He keeps a little grocery shop in Glasgow, but twice every year he holds a meeting of his followers, fellow Jacobites, who come from all parts of England and are about two hundred strong.

A small hall near the shop is usually rented for the proceedings, a makeshift throne is rigged up and all those present renew their oath of allegiance to "King Frederick." After this, they all go home again!

But these pretenders give very little trouble and so may, perhaps, be allowed their little fling.

Some pretenders are not content to hold meetings. Not so very long ago an attempt to steal the Crown Jewels was made by a man who believed himself to be descended from Richard the Lion Hearted, King of England in the twelfth century.

DAILY LETTER TO THE KING.

He got so far as smashing the glass that protects the various pieces and grabbing a salt cellar. Then he was "attended to" by a Beefeater. As a result of a similar attempt on the State robes in the London Museum, he is now in an asylum.

The officials of Buckingham Palace also sometimes have troubled with similar poor deluded people. His Majesty every morning receives a long scroll from a man who claims to be descended from the Duke of Clarence, King Edward's first son.

Even if this were true, the present Royal Family would not be dispossessed. The constitution of England does not allow the children of a marriage which has not been sanctioned by the King and Parliament to enjoy the rank of their father. And in this particular case one may take it for granted that the supposed grandson of King Edward is mistaken.

Once during His Majesty's visit to Southend during the war years a man burst from the crowd shouting "You fools! I am the rightful King of England!" A newspaper investigated the man's story, and discovered that he was the son of an American woman and a Spaniard.

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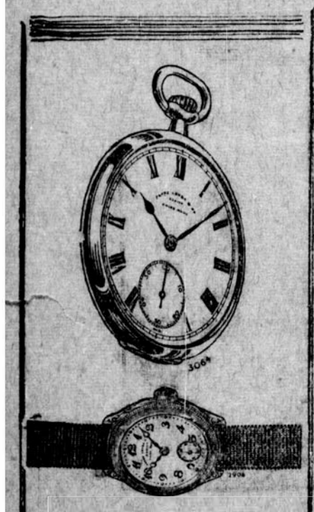

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THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT

Some Practical Suggestions

(BY M. B. SANT.)

Like the ancient mythological Phoenix, the Swadeshi movement has the inherent power of revival at intervals. The signs are now quite clear and unmistakable that it has come permanently to stay. Swadeshi sentiment must appeal to all patriotic and sensible people in the country, as it is not affected by any notion of caste, creed or complexion and will substantially benefit all communities alike, if it is properly fostered and utilized. As suggestions for its success are pouring in from various quarters, I have deemed it my sacred duty to contribute my humble quota, hoping that my suggestions will be of some practical use to all, who are engaged in this movement which is now in full swing.

My suggestions may be summarized thus:—

(1) Apart from goods already made in the country, there are hundreds of articles that we have to import from abroad. In order to ascertain our own backwardness in this respect, there should be a collection (museum) of such foreign articles of every-day necessity which we do not produce at present. Artisans, capitalists big and small and such other people who are likely to take up the manufacture of any of these articles should be invited to inspect this museum and not the general public. In this way new lines of manufacture will be opened and will contribute to the success of the Swadeshi movement'. Many of the articles may be selected for starting home industries.

DIRECTORY OF INDIAN GOODS AND INDUSTRIES.

Preparation of a Swadeshi Directory is needed on the line of those published by the all India Industrial Conference which has now become defunct mere advertisements in the papers inviting manufacturers and dealers to communicate their names and addresses will never suffice owing to the apathy and indifference of our small or big manufacturers. Even when their names are advertised free of charge, many of our traders Factory and mill-owners do not realize the importance of the publicity which will be given to their goods.

The following material should therefore be consulted for the preparation of a Swadeshi Directory:—

(a) Thackers' Indian Directory (especially the Industrial Supplement) published by Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co. of Calcutta.

(b) "Directory" and "Year Book" of the "Times of India" Bombay.

(c) The lists of Indian artizans and manufacturers appearing in Industrial Monthly Magazines like: the "Welfare" "Industry" and "commercial India" etc. of Calcutta the "Udyama" of Nagpur and the "Industrial Messenger" of Sholapur.

(d) The catalogues of agricultural and industrial Exhibitions held periodically in places like Mysore, Bombay and by the Swadeshi Sanghas which are now being formed all over India. Each important Sangha should publish a list of important articles collected in its own Exhibition or shop or produced in the District. These lists will furnish very valuable information.

(e) Advertisements of Indian articles will be found in several English and Vernacular papers and sometimes samples of new articles are sent to Editors of newspapers and they are acknowledged and opinions are expressed on their merits. The notes of this information are quite invaluable. Such articles ought to be included in the Directory.

(f) Gazetteers published by Government will point out where different industries are carried on and will help the leaders and Swadeshi workers to make something like an Industrial Survey and to collect information for the Directory.

(g) Statistical Reports of the Government of India also contain the names of important manufacturing companies and other details.

TRAVELLING EXHIBITIONS.

The idea of travelling Exhibitions for the propaganda of the Swadeshi articles is excellent. They should be advertised through the media of railways, steamers, motor lorries and pedestrian hawkers.

There ought to be permanent Trade Exhibitions for the collection and sale of country made articles. Arrangements for securing orders for these wares should be made in these Exhibitions.

Taking into consideration our country's industrial backwardings and impoverished condition, we should make a determination not to purchase a single foreign article of luxury (e.g.) Harmoniums, Gramophones, perfumery, Biscuits and other food supplies, confectionery, cigarettes, drugs, conpatent medicines, soaps, etc.). By dispensing with such unnecessary articles of luxury we can revert to a life of economy, plain living and high thinking. Large savings will be effected, if we curtail our railway travelling and restrict it to actual needs of business and family requirements. Expenses on pilgrimage should be certailed as far as possible.

There can be no objection to organize Exhibitions of small machines both Indian and foreign, useful for the manufacture of new articles which are not made in India at present. These machines will introduce new cottage industries, the aggregate effect of which will be highly beneficial to the country. In other countries, the products of the small workshop and home industry are not negligible. This Exhibition should teach the use of the machines and processes of manufacture of different articles for which demand already exists in the country.

Magic Lanterns, Cinema Films may also be used for showing the processes used in the different industries Agriculture and horticulture.

WORK OF CENTRAL OFFICE.

The central office of the Swadeshi Sangha at Delhi should undertake the following work:—

(a) Collection of important Indian made articles.

(b) Arrangement for securing orders for their sale.

(c3 Compilation of a small but reliable Directory of Swadeshi goods and industries on the model of the books turned out by the office of the Indian Industrial Conference.

(d) This Sangha should point out defects, if any, in the articles submitted to it and make suggestions for their improvement, so that in course of time the articles will be more attractive, fetch better prices and compete with similar foreign supplies.

(e) Deserving new enterprises ought to be brought before the notice of the public and financial help secured for them and prizes awarded to them.

(f) The Sangha should help new inventions and discoveries by obtaining patents for them.

(To Be Continued.)

LIFE INSURANCE

Somebody has described Life Insurance—and that very accurately—as a husband's duty, a wife's claim and a child's right.

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It is alike in the interest of the people as also that of the country to look to indigenous companies when taking out a life policy.

The progress of Indian Life Insurance Companies has been steady, substantial and sound. This has been possible because of the support these concerns have received from the people of this country.

The Indian Life Insurance Companies expect continued support from the people of this country for all times to come.

(ISSUED BY THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES ASSOCIATION)

BOMBAY:

PROPERTIES OF LATE MR. MOWLANKAR

Application For Attachment Dismissed

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, June 27.

The Mysore Government Advocate Mr. A. R. Nagesvarier filed an application in the court of the Bangalore District Judge, before Mr. A. Srinivasa Raghavachar for orders for the attachment of the properties before judgment, of the late Mr. Mowlankar of Bombay who lately died in London in the Essen Flor Company which has been sued for 8 lakhs of rupees.

The learned District Judge, dismissed the application on the ground that the properties of the late Mr. Mowlankar were beyond the jurisdiction of the Bangalore courts.

The application of the Government Advocate and the order of the District Judge are being informally commented on by the members of the Bangalore Bar.

FLOGGING IN BANGALORE.

In the Mysore Legislative Council that is now in session in Bangalore interpellations were asked by a number of members and government replies were evasive.

Mr. V. Venkatappa asked: Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(a) Whether the Government are aware of the flogging incident within the Central Jail, Bangalore, on the 7th February 1932:

(b) Are the incidents published in newspapers and also in the form of leaflets in public true?

The following reply was given:

(a)—Yes.

(b)—The question is too vague to be answered.

Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, member for Kolar, asked a number of questions regarding the flogging incident and in reply, the Government admitted that there was flogging.

To another querry whether the Bangalore District Magistrate visited the Editor of the "Bangalore Mail" on the morning of the 27th February last, and insisted on his withdrawing the letter of Mr. V. S. Sanjiva Rao, whose letter on flogging in jail had appeared in the "Bangalore Mail" of the 26th February last the reply from the second member of council was "No."

The reply is not true, and the Government do not seem to be well-informed in the matter or if they are well-informed they do not like to admit it.

Speaking on the above incident Mr. G. Girimaji Rao, member for Kolar, said on Thursday last: "Sir, I should like to draw the attention of this Government to the leader in the "Bangalore Mail" of the 26th February last, under the Heading "The Cult of Flogging" the Editor is said to have apologised for that leader in the paper of the 27th February last, as the District Magistrate, Bangalore visited him in the office of the "Bangalore Mail," and insisted on his withdrawing the letter of Mr. V. S. Sanjiva Rao. Flogging itself is not denied, and the District Magistrate's authority could not travel beyond Bangalore and Mr. Sanjiva Rao's letter on "Flogging in Jail" appeared in "The Hindu" of Madras. Other papers in Madras and Calcutta also published the letter with their comments.

The liberty of the Press is a sacred one and Editors should not be forced to suppress the truth, the expounding of which was pointed out the other day by H. H. The Yuvaraja to be the sole duty of the newspapers."

Simla S. P. C. A. Activities

SIMLA, June 28.

The first annual General Meeting of the Simla Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held yesterday.

Mr. W S Dorman, President of the Society took the chair.

Mrs. A. H. Lloyd, acting Honorary Secretary read out the Report which was generally approved.

The Simla S.P.C.A. was formed in August 1931, and, therefore, the Report actually covers a period of seven months from August 1931 to March 1932. The total number of animals dealt with by the Society during the period under review (five months) was 275. Of this number 221 (Mules, ponies and bullocks) were admitted for treatment at the Society's receiving centres, 50 were slight cases treated and discharged and 4 were out-patients. Convictions obtained for serious cases prosecuted number 34, and fines imposed by the Court amounted to Rs. 396. This small number of prosecutions (34 only out of a total of 275 cases), demonstrates the Society's endeavour to encourage and instruct rather than punish, only the most flagrant examples of brutality being sent to Court, and many after previous warning.

The report adds owing to lack of funds it has been impossible to employ an Inspector for road work, but the Superintendent of Police has most kindly detailed one constable for this work. Dr. Sharma, the Officer in charge of the Civil Veterinary Hospital, Simla, who was allowed by the Director of Punjab Veterinary Services to render honorary services to the Society was much appreciated for the wonderful work done for the succour and relief of suffering animals. The S. P. C. A. employs one extra sweeper to attend to cruelty cases. Mrs. Hamilton, the Honorary Secretary, who is now in England on four months' leave, was congratulated on her ceaseless exertions in the society's work towards making it in Simla an educative rather than a punitive force.

In conclusion an appeal has been made to all those love animals and possess dumb friends of their own to help in the best way they can this work, which not only relieves the unspeakable sufferings of those that cannot voice their wrongs, but is of the greatest educational value in a country that is slow to recognise these wrongs and to develop in its people a sense of mercy to the dumb and helpless.

In a short address at the close of the meeting, Mrs. Lloyd spoke of the work being done generally all over India for the relief of suffering animals, and how that work had been greatly helped by the formation three years ago of a Central Organisation with a headquarter office in Calcutta.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Following are office-bearers for the current year:

President—Mr. W. S. Norman, Hon. Secretary—Mrs. Hamilton; Hon. Treasurer—Mr. A. E. Jones; General Committee—Brigadier A. J Williams, Mr. A F Senir, Mrs. Dracots, Mrs. Wish, Mr. A H Lloyd, Mrs. M Cotton, Lala Bihari Lal and Lala Shanker Nath.—A. P.

ORIENTAL

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Net Interest Income: Rs. 57 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 187 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3,877 for Rs. 86 Lakhs.
Loans to Policyholders: 11,130 for Rs. 44 Lakhs.
Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 11¼ Crores.
Policies in Force: 1,90,712 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 41 Crores.

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Bareilly	Gauhati	Madras	Raipur	Trivandrum
		Mandalay	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

A RUINOUS COMPETITION

Bombay Shareholders' Protest

The following telegram was sent by the Bombay Shareholders' Association to the Hon. the Commerce Member, Government of India, on the 29th June 1932:—

"The Committee, Bombay Shareholders' Association, is greatly perturbed over grave situation in the cotton textile industry, following continued depreciation in the Japanese exchange, giving Japanese imports heavy indirect bounty against indigenous manufactures.

The Japanese competition, severe as it has been, has now become ruinous to Indian industry.

The Committee, therefore, urge immediate action by Government to counteract this undue competition without waiting Tariff Board Report. Serious apprehension of several mills closing down and ruin of shareholders unless immediate action taken."

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
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MAIL ROBBERY FOILED

HOT PURSUIT AND CAPTURE

FARIDPUR, June 28.

The trial of Madan Mohan Roy Chowdhury and Ramani Ranjan Ganguly, accused in the Kaneswar mail robbery case, has begun before the special magistrate Mr. M. A. Majid, sadar sub-divisional officer.

Mr. Tamizuddin Ahmed, public prosecutor of Faridpur, in opening the case for the prosecution, alleged that at about 11 a.m. on May 21 last a postal runner carrying mail bags from the Brikati post office to the Damodya post office was suddenly attacked from behind by a youth who gagged him. Three other youths came up at this time and in a body they overpowered him. Mail bags, an umbrella, a spear, etc., were snatched away from his hands by some of them. He was then pushed down a wayside "khad."

Gaizaddi Sardar and Annada Malo, who were bathing in the canal, noticed the incident. They raised an alarm and began to follow the robbers, who were running along the road tearing all the while the mail bags and scattering the articles on the road.

By this time quite a large number of people joined the pursuers. Finding escape impossible, they entered a house close-by where accused Madan was caught. He had a dagger in his hand and before he could make use of it, it was snatched away by one of the pursuers.

Ramani, who was accompanying him, was also captured.

The other two took a different course and vanished into a jungle at the outskirts of the village of Cameswar.

Every effort to find them failed and they are still absconding.

The police were informed of the dacoity by wire and they arrived at the spot and took the captured youths in custody.

The mail bags contained nothing valuable and everything was recovered intact, except a leather bag which was also empty and was believed to have been taken by one of those two who absconded.—A.P.

CINEMA MANAGER FINED

Additional Scenes In "Gulbakavli"

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. K. B. Mehta, the Manager of the Globe Cinema Theatre at Golpitha, Bombay, was fined Rs. 200 by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court for exhibiting a film entitled "Gulbakavali" different from the one certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors.

The prosecution alleged that with a view to draw large audiences the certified film was altered and certain ugly scenes as well as better scenes were added to the film. The accused thus committed an offence under Section 6 of the Cinematograph Act.

Mr. V. N. Pai, Inspector of the Bombay Board of Film Censors in the course of his information stated that the accused entered into an agreement with the Saroj Movietone Co. Ltd. to exhibit a film entitled "Gulbakavali" commencing from March 6 and ending with April 1, 1932. There was nothing wrong with the exhibition of the film during the first week.

ALTERATIONS.

The film was shown for the second week and witness received instructions from the Secretary of the Bombay Board of Film Censors to see the exhibition of the film. The witness visited the theatre on April 6 and found that there were a number of alterations in the film and it was not the same as passed by the Board of Film Censors.

According to the conditions of the license accused was responsible for this exhibition.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate accepted the plea and convicted him under Section 6 (1) of Act II of 1918 with exhibiting an altered film from the one certified by the Bombay Board of Film Censors on March 15.

In the course of the judgment he remarked that the accused exhibited the altered film from April 2, to April 8 thus violating the condition under which the license was issued to the theatre. The accused was the manager of the Globe Cinema Theatre and his object appeared to be to draw larger audiences and added according to Inspector Pai some ugly scenes and also some better scenes to the film and exhibited the same.

The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100 and also imposed a daily fine of Rs. 20 from April 3 to April 8.

The altered film was ordered to be forfeited to Government.

GERMAN SOCIETY IN BOMBAY

The Deutsche Gesellschaft (German Society of Bombay) acquired the services of Prof. Hermann Jacobi, tht eminent Sanskrit scholar as its Hon. President The Society is also fortunate in having Prof. J. G. Robertson of London University, Dr. Oskar Miller of Munich, Dr. Solomon Calvi of Heidelberg University, Dr. Otto Strauss of Breslau University as Hon. Members. A number of German as well as English scholars have promised to help the work of the Society which has now 25 Life-members. Most of the Life-members are medical men. Life-members like Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, Dr. and Mrs. B. P. Banaji, Dr. A. J. Kohiyar, Dr. A. S. Erulkar, Dr. V. K Parulkar, Dr. N. A. Purandare, Dr. P. Bharucha, Dr. A. P. Bacha, Mr. Hamid A. Ali, Mr. Shawakshaw Dinshaw and others is taking great interest in the Society.

Ordinary meetings are held on Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. S,T, at 55 Giryam Road when a member reads a paper in German or gives a talk in German on some subject of general interest. There is always conversation and discussion in German.

Every life-member pays Rs. 250. An ordinary member pays Rs. 15 per year. An associate member pays Rs. 6 per year. All further information can be had from the Hon. Secretary at 55 Girgam Road.

RESTORING COMMERCE

Experts' Work For Agreement

A British Official Wireless message, dated London June 30 says:—The fears current yesterday regarding the conference at Lausanne, were dissipated when at the instance of the British Prime Minister the six inviting Powers, last night, consented to setting up an Executive Bureau to draft a plan for the settlement of reparations, and a committee including ministers of commerce to study the economic crisis and the present tendencies of the world trade.

In making his report to the six inviting Powers Mr. MacDonald said he could not see any reason why a final decision on the reparations could not be reached at the conference and the necessary machinery set up for carrying on the more general economic work for the beginning of next week. He also expressed the hope that the reparations settlement would be accompanied by the pledges of the participating powers to do their utmost to reach agreements on related political problems.

FRANCO-GERMAN TALKS.

Referring to the Franco-German conversations which have been taking place during the past week, although they had not got a complete measure of agreement they had, he thought, got some agreements. There was understanding upon certain points in the report of the Basle experts as the foundation of their work. There was widespread agreement too that the Lausanne conference must end in something substantial and final though it had to be adapted to a world settlement including the United States. There was agreement also that the conference must end soon. The settlement must be such as to render possible restoration of confidence indispensable.

REVIVAL OF CRDDIT.

Revival of credit and commerce and artificial transfers should only take place if at all by the normal operation of international commerce and lastly Germany could not pay at the present time. As he saw it the discussion of the reparations problem had now been brought down to very clearly defined issues and for that reason he asked to be assisted by a committee representing the whole body of the inviting powers. He hoped it would be their view that they must proceed by stages, the first being the reparations conference at Lausanne. As regards the disarmament, political agreement and kindred matters, the Lausanne conference should be in a position to make a general declaration and all of them severally and collectively should pledge themselves to do everything possible in the coming months to bring about such understandings but a settlement of reparations should not be postponed until these had been completely accomplished.

BUREAU'S WORK.

The Bureau of the Conference set up by the six inviting Powers continued its work until one o'clock this morning, its discussions being carried on in a very cordial spirit. Mr. Neville Chamberlain was present when the discussions began but left by a later train for London, his place being taken by Mr. Walter Runciman. The meeting resumed its work at ten o'clock this morning. It has been asked to present a report with recommendations to the heads of the delegations of the inviting Powers at the earliest possible moment.

DODGE 4

. . . is back again to renew the best Traditions of Dodge Dependability and Long Life in the Lowest Price Field

Through the years of automotive history, no other motor car has made the lasting impression of the Dodge 4. And it is here again—the car which gained world-wide renown—which has searched out the far places. Now it is a big new car—a beautiful new car—combining modern styling, advanced engineering, and Dodge Dependability. The Dodge 4 of former years, an old trusted friend, is now a bigger, finer, and more beautiful motor car.

The Dodge 4 features—many of which are found only on cars of much higher price—provide extra value for the buyer who demands performance and thrift.

Everything that a fastidious critic wants in a most up-to-date car is there in this one of the lowest priced cars.

Lowest petrol consumption—smoothest running of an eight-silence of a Knight Engine Car—no clutch botheration of gear changing—real economy of a small car with a full sized big five-seater car.

Only one request. Just have a look and trial run without any obligation whatsoever. Open on view from Monday the 4th instant at our show-room at 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

FEATURES
Floating Power
Free Wheeling
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Branches:— Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lahore, Nagpur

Conference Convictions At Madras

MADRAS, June 30.

Mr. Rangiah Naidu, a Municipal Councillor who was arrested on Sunday in connection with the attempt to hold the Madras District Conference has been sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 300 fine in default further six months.

Another worker arrested in the same connection has been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine in default three months.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR A. I. C. C. MEMBER

Police Order Defied?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, June 30.

A member of the teaching staff of the National high school and a Member of the All-India Congress Committee who was served with "parol" orders yesterday failed to report himself to the police today.

The police are making a vigorous search for him.

Two volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing.

FIRST Sandal Soap of India--FOREMOST ever since

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

The greatest Toilet Soap—inspite of many imitations.
15 annas per box of 3 cakes.
Agents:—RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO, 81, Princess Street, Bombay.

NAGPUR CONFERENCE

30 Delegates Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, June 29.

In connection with the holding of the Bhandara District Political Conference held to-day, at 3 p.m. at Bhandara in Bada Bazar, nearly 30 delegates have been arrested and taken into custody.

49TH "DICTATOR" OF JUBBULPORE

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 30.

The 49th dictator of the City Congress Committee and a volunteer were sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default one and a half month's further imprisonment.

"Gujerat Mail" Publisher Jailed

Echo Of Murder Threat To Police

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

Ramesh Mehta, who was being tried before the City Magistrate under Section 392, I.P.C., on a charge of trying to extort money and a revolver from Mr. Sarabhai Muganlal, a merchant, by pointing at him a pistol in his office, was sentenced to-day to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default 6 months more. He was also tried under Section 13 of the Press Act on a charge of publishing unauthorised news-sheets entitled "Gujerat Mail" and threatening to murder police officers and sentenced to 6 months rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run consecutively.

The police arrested to-day a municipal school teacher having a number of "Congress Bulletins" in his possession.—A.P.

I. D. T. ACQUIRES LEASE OF CABLE LINES

Cable And Wireless Men Meet At Radio House

BOMBAY, June 30.

Representatives of Cable and Wireless Companies met to-day at the Radio House, Apollo Bunder to complete final arrangements for the merging and the unitary control of India's foreign telegraphic communications.

Sanction for the scheme under which the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. acquires a lease of the cable lines has now been given by the High Court and operations commence from July 1.—A. P.

"As Others See Us" Competition

"As Others See Us"

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

First Prize Rs. 1,200

For All Correct or Nearest Solution

2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND

FORTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a novel, and, at the same time, interesting and instructive competition.

The sixteen expressions illustrated are common to everyone of us, and form a brief yet comprehensive lesson in the study of Physiognomy. From the expression that a face wears, it is not difficult for a keen observer to trace the thoughts that operate on the facial muscles, and thereby arrive at a close index of a person's hidden mind.

All you have to do is to study the pictures carefully, then try and study your fellow men and women, and last but not least, study yourself before a looking glass and try to react to the feelings that each of the incentives given in the clues, inspire you to. If you do this studiously, not only will you stand a [illegible] chance of winning a substantial prize, but you will also acquire a useful knowledge of the [illegible] of thought reading.

This competition is not [illegible]ifficult as it may appear at first sight. You have only SIXTEEN pictures to solve. The majority of these will present no difficulty. You will therefore have only a few to concentrate on.

We will be agreeably surprised if an ALL CORRECT solution is received. It may just happen that a competitor getting only half the pictures right may secure the first prize. It gives everyone a chance of pulling off one of the three big prizes without division.

Here are the sixteen clues to the above pictures:—

LAUGHTER, FATIGUE, AGONY, INNOCENCE, SORROW, CONTENTMENT, HORROR, BASHFULNESS, CONCENTRATION, EXPECTANCY, ANXIETY, DOUBT, HUMOUR, FEAR, HAPPINESS, ANGER.

Rules

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the spaces provided below each picture the one to which you think the expression belongs.
3. Only the WORDS as given in the Clues are to be used.
4. After you have filled in all the CLUES, write your name and full address clearly in the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
"AS OTHERS SEE US" COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706, Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8 ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on *7th July 1932.*
9. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor. Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NO FRESH ELECTORAL ROLLS

Burma Government Turns Down G. C. B. A's Demand

"IF YOU WANT YOU SEND MORE APPLICATIONS"

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The following is the text of the reply of the Government of Burma (Judicial Department) to the joint letter of the Presidents of the General Council of All Burmese Association, regarding the revision of the electoral rolls:

The first representation that fresh electoral rolls should be prepared, was contained in U Chit Hlaing's telegram of April 9 last. In this telegram it was suggested that new electoral rolls should be prepared in order to enable "qualified voters, hitherto boycotters, to exercise their franchise."

It was evident that before sending this telegram U Chit Hlaing had omitted to make himself acquainted with the provisions of the Burma Electoral Rules, but in order that no room might be left for reasonable complaint, the Government issued on May 7 a notice that it was open to anyone who considered that he was qualified for a vote to apply to the enrolling officer for the amendment of the roll by the entry of his name, and that time would be allowed till June 15 for the receipt of such applications. The notice was broadcasted in the press and copies of it in English and Burmese were sent to all District officers with instructions to give it the widest possible publicity throughout the constituencies. The attention of the three G. C. B. A.'s was also drawn to it with the suggestion that they should take full advantage of the opportunity offered them.

JOINT TELEGRAM.

On May 18 you sent a joint telegram to the Secretary of State protesting against these orders and pressing for the preparation of fresh electoral rolls. U. Chit Hlaing's argument was discarded and a fresh argument was advanced that owing to the rebellion many qualified voters had been omitted from the rolls in the rebellious districts. As this telegram had been sent to the press it was replied to by a press communique issued on May 30.

In this communique Government explained that you were mistaken in supposing that the rebellion had disorganised (except in Thayetmyo where no attempt was made last year to prepare the rolls and where fresh rolls are now being prepared) the preparation of the rolls. You were evidently unaware of the fact that in the rural constituencies in Lower Burma (the constituencies most affected by the rebellion) the electoral rolls are prepared mainly from the land revenue, capitation tax and income tax assessment rolls. There is no reason why work of this kind should have been affected by the rebellion and the Government are satisfied that it was not so affected.

NO SUBSTANCE.

They made special enquiries on this point in August last long before this controversy arose, and they were informed by the Deputy Commissioners of the rebellious districts (other than Thayetmyo) that no difficulty had been experienced in preparing the rolls. In the letter now under reply you make further representations on the subject, but the Government cannot find any substance in them.

You reiterate your contention that it was impossible that the work of preparing the rolls was not disorganised by the rebellion, but you make no attemt to challenge the fact that the electoral rolls are largely prepared from the assessment rolls and your statement is directly contradicted by the reports received from the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

You then go on to say that an intelligent study of the rolls reveals many mistakes. No evidence is offered in support of this assertion, but it is of course possible that some mistakes may have occurred in the preparation of the rolls. The fact that such mistakes may have occurred however is no argument why fresh roll should be prepared.

SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT.

The Electoral Regulations contemplate the possibility of mistakes being made, and they provide a procedure by which they may be rectified. It is this procedure that the Government are following. They are satisfied that the rolls duly prepared only last year (which under the rules ordinarily remain in force for three years) are substantially correct, and that nothing more is required than to afford facilities for the rectification of omissions and other mistakes. They can find no good reason in your letter why they should reconsider the matter and order fresh rolls to be prepared not only in the rebel districts but also, as you suggest, in all other districts of the province.

It is true that the election is an important one, and it is precisely for that reason that the Government allowed a specially liberal time for applications to be put in for the amendment of the rolls.—A. P.

INDIANS TO BE NEUTRALS

Self-determination For Burmans

RANGOON, (By Mail)

The Nattukkotrai Chettyars' Association, Burma, has adopted the following resolution:—

"The Executive Committee of the Nattukkottrai Chettyars' Association, Burma, is of the opinion that in view of the fact that the attitude of Indians in regard to the question of separation of Burma from India has been misconstrued in the past, and likely to be misconstrued still more at the present juncture when the question is to be decided once for all, the Chettyars should observe strict neutrality on the issue, in spite of the fact that they have got a substantial stake in the country and are entitled to equal political and other privileges with the sons of the soil. The recommendation of the association to the Chettyars to remain neutral on the issue of separation is based on the principle of self-determination for Burmans."

The Nattukkottai Chettyars have invested considerable funds in Burma, most of the amount having been lent to Burman cultivators.—A.P.

keep fit —
keep slim —
keep active
on this crisp crunchy energy food
"The great secret" doctors say "of keeping fit, slim and active out East is sufficient roughage in one's food." Now there's a delicious way of providing Nature's need for roughage—crisp, crunchy VITA-WEAT—the 100% Whole Wheat Crisp Bread.
The crisp, tasty Vita-Weat wafers are delicious with cheese, butter and marmalade. Used instead of bread, Vita-Weat quickly tones up the system, makes you fit and keeps you slim, gives you the 'roughage' and the vitamins that ordinary food out East often lacks.
Try it for a week or so. All good stores now stock it.
Vita-Weat
The 100% whole wheat Crisp Bread
Manufactured exclusively by PEEK FREAN & CO., LTD., LONDON.
Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD., Bombay & Calcutta.
T. MOTANDAS & CO., opp. Boulton Market, Karachi. PARRY & Co., Madras. HARPERINK SMITH & Co., Ltd., Merchant Street, Rangoon. GOODALL & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 42, Colombo.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE

To Be Held On Sunday (10th July)

The 10th session of the All-India Depressed Classes Conference will be held on Sunday (10th instant) under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A.

It is understood that the session will be held in Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi.

Mr. Gordhandas Patel

Mr. Gordhandas I Patel, a partner of the well-known firm of Messrs. Gordhandas Desai & Co., Hospital and Laboratory Requisites, Manufacturers Agents for Scientific, Surgical and Medical Instruments, 204 Hornby Road, Bombay, who is going to England and Continent for the fourth time on his firm's business on Saturday by s.s. "Naldera" was given a send-off by his friends and well-wishers at Poona and Bombay during the week.

Popularity of this great Picture is proved by the crowded Houses we had last week.

It is therefore decided to run it for a
SECOND WEEK

"LOVE PARADE"

Featuring THE KING OF HEARTS.
MAURICE CHEVALIER with JEANETTE MACDONALD
Every Day During the Week at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON

THIRD GLORIOUS WEEK
TOLSTOY'S GREAT DRAMA
Now as a Spectacular Ufa Talkie Masterpiece

'The WHITE DEVIL'

WITH
Ivan Mosjukiene and Lil Dagovar
Russian Romance, Music & Dances!
Daily :—5-30, 7-45 & 10 P.M.
Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-15 P.M.

WEST-END TALKIES
(LAMINGTON ROAD)

PALACE TALKIES
Next Byculla Railway Station, Parel Road.
Western Electric Sound System
6-30 and 9-30 p.m. daily. Sat., Sun. and Thursday Matinee 4 p.m.
Sunday Morning Special Show 10 a.m.
OPENING PROGRAMME
FOX HILARIOUS MUSICAL FARCE

STEPPING SISTERS
with
JOBYNA HOWLAND LOUISE DRESSER. STANLEY SMITH.
Three retired Chorus Girls masquerade as "High Society" ladies, and how they are snubbed by the snobs.
DANCES, SONGS, MUSIC!
Also British Movietone News, "LURE OF HOLLYWOOD" and "MAGIC CARPET."

Coming Very Shortly
THRILLING 100 P.C. TALKING AND SINGING PRODUCTION (of BHARAT MOVIETONE'S)
ROSHANARA
featuring
Miss TARA with GUZNAVI; KHAN & HYDERSHA
Directed by Mr. SETHI
(Expert Technician and Producer of U. S. A.)
Photography by GOVARDANDAS PATEL.
SOUND-RECORDING by Y. S. KHOTARE & T. C. PATEL.

Watch Date
KRISHNA CINEMA
Dubash Theatre; New Charni Road

COMING NEXT WEEK
Gorgeous and Powerful Hindi Talkie.
ZINDALASH
of NEW THEATRES, LTD., (Calcutta).
Best MUSIC and SONGS.

OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 10 p.m. only
TO-MORROW AT 6-30 P.M
HOLLYWOOD HI-LIGHTS
NINE Artists including 6 HOLLYWOOD BEAUTIES.
Popular Prices: Rs. 3|6; Rs. 2|4: Rs. 1|2 and As. 9|-.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL THEATRE
AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
From WEDNESDAY, 6th
At 6 & 10 p. m.
EXTRA PERFORMANCES
Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 p.m.
Sunday Afternoon at 3 p.m.
J. GRANT ANDERSON
presents
HIS ALL INDIAN CAST OF PLAYERS
IN
SHAKESPEAR'S IMMORTAL TRAGEDY
"HAMLET"
in the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
(For the first time in India.)
Special Concession Rates to Colleges, etc. by previous arrangement.
Prices Rs. 3/6; Rs. 2/4; Rs. 1/2: Annas 9. Including tax.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE'S

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Radio Mammoth MUSICAL COMEDY
RIO RITA
Featuring
BEBE DANIELS
JOHN BOLES
Chorus of 100 and Dances in Gorgeous Techni-colour.

AUSTIN TO MEET VINES

(Special Cable).
LONDON, June 30.

Austin has kept Britain on the tennis map with a superb semi-final victory over the Japanese Davis Cup player Jiro Satoh 7|5, 6|2, 6|1 and meets the American Vines in the first Anglo-American final in the Wimbledon Championships for 55 years.

An incessant drizzle throughout the afternoon rendered the court slippery, Austin falling five times. Thereafter he covered his shoes with a pair of socks for a better foothold and pulled back Satoh from 5|2 to 5|5. After this the Britisher was in his best form and cantered away.

Vines scored a surprisingly easy victory over the Australian Champion crawford 6|2, 6|1, 6|3.

Vines, a veritable tornado, played tennis reminiscent of Tilden's best form—an unhappy augury for Austin's hopes in the final. Vines gave a display of powerful and amazingly accurate forehead driving while Crawford netted in plenty and was always on the defensive.

THE TWO HELENS.

In the semi-final of the women's singles, Mrs. Helen Wills-Moody disposed of the 20 year old Midland champion Miss Mary Heeley in half an hour 6|2, 6|0 and meets the "other Helen" in an all-American final. Moody out-drove Heeley who suffered from nerve after a promising opening.

In the quarter-final of the women's doubles the Belgians Metaxa and Sigart beat the Britishers Mrs. Covell and Miss Yorke 6|0 6|3.

Mademoiselle Payot (Switzerland) and Mrs. Thomas (Britain) beat the British holders Mrs. Shepherd-Barron and Mrs. King 3,6, 7|5, 6|4.

COINS FOR GOODS

Ingenious System Proposed

LONDON June 30.

An ingenious system automatically regulating the supplying of currency to the amount of the commodities being exchanged, thereby largely eliminating fluctuations in price level, has been approved by the London Chamber of Commerce as the basis of monetary discussion at Ottawa.

The scheme requires the Bank of England to become a central bank pure and simple. Currency should be issued against all commodities as represented by eligible commercial bills instead of against one commodity like gold. Banking credit will initially be fixed at nine credit pounds to one pound cash but the ratio will be varied as circumstances demand thus correcting inflationary and deflationary tendencies. Its sponsors' claim that the scheme will abolish the necessity for making international payments by means of gold shipments.—Reuter.

MRS. GOVINDDAS'S ILLHEALTH

JUBBULPORE, 30.

The condition of Mrs. Seth Govinddas continues to give anxiety. Her medical advisers consider that she is not still out of danger. On the night of June 28 she is stated to have been in a critical state. Efforts are veing made to secure the presence of Seth Govinddas, now in the Nagpur jail, by the beside of Mrs. Govinddas.

Applications accompanied by the certificates of the local civil surgeon, who recommends this interview on the ground that it will help the patient's recovery, has been sent to the Local Government, who are making inquiries in this regard.—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
COLUMBIA'S
TALKING-SINGING-DANCING MUSICAL FICTURE.
"BROADWAY SCANDALS"
featuring
SALLY O'NEILL, JACK EGAN
A Tip Top Show, abounding with 6 Lilting Song Hits and Spectacular Dances.

"Putting Heart Into World"

PRINCE'S EXPECTATION OF OTTAWA

LONDON June 30.

In a speech in London wishing good speed to the delegates to the Ottawa Conference, Prince George (on behalf of the Prince of Wales whose condition is improving) expressed the opinion that it was of the utmost importance that far from taking any steps that might discourage foreign countries we should make every effort at Ottawa to put heart into the world and concert measures in which other countries may later co-operate. While recognising the difficulties we must not allow misgivings to overwhelm us. "Failure is unthinkable."—Reuter.

CROP OF CRIME

Accused Remanded

Thirty three persons from both the communities arrested by the Nagpada police from the Kamatipura area both yesterday and this morning were produced today before Mr. Oscar Brown, Special Magistrate and the police applied for remand of the accused to police custody.

Sadasiv Raghunath and seventeen other Hindus were arrested last night from the Third and Eighth lanes of Kamatipura, while they were throwing stones at pedestrians.

The magistrate ordered the above to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 250 cash with two sureties each till July 9.

Eleven Hindus and four Muslims were arrested this morning by the Nagpada police from the eighth and third lanes Kamatipura while they were throwing stones at pedestrians.

The magistrate ordered them to be released on bail of Rs. 250 cash with two sureties till July 14.

A CASE OF MURDER.

The Bombay C.I.D. (crimes branch) arrested one Kalap Hussein Khudai yesterday. It is suspected that the accused was connected with a case of murder and robbery which occurred on June 1.

The accused was remanded to police custody till July 14.

Last evening a Muslim funeral procession was going along Dady-Shet Agyari Lane to reach Sonapur. When the procession reached Ramwadi, Soda-water bottles were thrown from two buildings at the processionists resulting in injuries to several including the police escort. The police entered the two buildings and arrested Babulal Shamlal and seven others who could not give a satisfactory explanation as to their presence there.

All the eight were produced today before Mr. Oscar Brown and were remanded to police custody till July 14.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Mahomad Hassana and another Muslim were arrested yesterday by the C.I.D. on the suspicion of the accused having taken part in house-breaking and theft during the recent riots. They were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown and remanded to jail custody till July 14.

VICTIMS OF POLICE FIRING

Justification By Coroner's Jury

Two Muslims and a Hindu were killed last evening as the result of the firing which followed an attack on policemen on guard duty at Jambli Maholla.

The victims were Abdul Hamid Abdul Jalil (30), Miyamad Mahomed (23) and Sukhia Mahadu.

The city coroner held to-day an inquest on their bodies in the precence of a jury.

It was stated in the course of the evidence that Abdul Hamid, a tailor, died of a bullet wound in the chest. He was going in a tram car from Bori Bunder to Grant Road at about 5-30 p.m. Due to the disturbances at Jambli Mohalla, the driver stopped the tram car. Along with other passengers, he got down and went into a lane, where he was hit with a bullet.

Miyamad Mahomed, a newspaper vendor, was picked up dead from the road near by.

FEARFUL OUTBREAK.

Sukhia Mahadu, an employee in a dispensary at Bhoiwada off Kika aStreet, was also hit by a bullet. The police removed his dead body to the morgue.

A police constable on guard duty, giving evidence, said that yesterday at about 4-30 p.m. there was a feaful outbreak of rioting between Hindus and Muslims in Jambli Maholla. When the rioters began to throw stones and soda water bottles on policemen on duty an officer came up running and fired on the rioters, who immediately dispersed.

The jury recorded in each case a verdict of death caused by bullet wound, and added: "This is a case of justifiable homicide in that the men died as a result of firing which the police were compelled to resort to in order to quell a riot."

PICKED UP DEAD

The city coroner held to-day inquests on two more bodies of victims of rioting.

An unknown Mahomedan (35) was picked up dead yesterday morning from a municipal plot of ground at Tulsiram Pada off Arthur Road. He had sustained several stab wounds in the back, abdomen and head.

Ramsarup Sukhu (35), a milkman, was found dead last night on the footpath near Malmal Mill in Byculla Station Road. He had sustained several stab-wounds on the throat, the abdomen and chest.

The jury recorded a verdict in each case of death caused by stab-wounds inflicted with murderous intent by some unknown passers-by at a time when public peace was disturbed.

BRITISH LOAN CONVERSION

Concerted Action On National Debt.

LARGE SAVING FOR EXCHEQUER

LONDON, June 30.

Details of one of the most gigantic financial operations in history, namely converting the £2,000,000,000 Five Per cent. Loan, were announced by Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the House of Commons. From next year and the loan would bear interest at 3½ per cent. but holders preferring repayment may receive cash at par on December 1. Persons who converted would receive a cash bonus of one per cent. The new loan would not be redeemed before 1952. The operation would save the Exchequer £30,000,000 every year.

Loud cheers from all benches greeted Mr. Chamberlain's announcement. The Chancellor declared that he had chosen the present moment because the country had recovered her freedom in monetary matters, was in a mood for great enterprises and was able and determined to carry them through to a successful conclusion. He was confident that the great mass of holders would respond to the invitation to convert.

In the meantime he appealed to the City to forbear from making new issues of capital in the market for a few weeks.

NO ESTATE DUTIES.

Noteworthy features of the conversion scheme are that the stock cannot be tendered for estate duties and there will be no depreciation fund under which Government now must provide £2,500,000 every month when the market price of the war loan falls below the issue price. This means an incalculable gain, besides a saving of £30,000,000 interest annually. It is estimated that £150,000,000 to £200,000,000 are held abroad. If holders decline to convert, there is no cause for worry as there will be ample time before December 1 to refinance any portion unconverted.

TOTAL INTERNAL DEBT.

The total internal debt outstanding on March 31 was £6,329,894,000, so the conversion operation applies to one-third of the total internal debt of Britain. The interest and management of the National Debt were estimated in the budget in April to cost £276,000,000 in the current financial year.

PRINTING PRESS AUCTION

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 29

All the materials except the new printing machine of the Bharat Press and Bingoo Office have been auctioned. The authorities intend selling the machine for which an offer of Rs. 1,000 has been received.

The daily "Matrubhumi" ceased publication on Tuesday as a protest against a restraint notice by the District Magistrate.—A. P.

A JAIL INQUIRY

RYDERABAD (Sind), June 29.

A largely attended public meeting held, at Holmstead Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Tahilram Vaswani, municipal president, unanimously resolved that a committee be appointed to make inquiries in connection with the treatment of prisoners in the local central jail.—A. P.

UNLICENSED REVOLVERS

BRAHMANBARIA, June 30.

Bankim Chakravarti and Kamini Dey have been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each for being found in possession of two unlicensed revolvers. They were arrested in a village in Tipperah two months ago.—A. P.

KANDI BOMB CASE

BERHAMPORE, June 28.

The hearing of the Kandi Bomb Case before Mr. H. G. S. Biver, District and Sessions Judge of Murshidabad acting as Special Judge in Berhampore was concluded yesterday. The trial lasted twelve days. The prosecution examined altogether twenty-nine witnesses including the approver. All the four accused were charged under Sections 4 (A) 2nd part and 5 of the Explosive Substances Act of 1908 read with Sections 120 (B) and 440 I.P.C. and accused Madhu Gupta alone was separately charged under Sections 4 (A) 1st part and 5 of the Explosives Substances Act of 1908 and under Section 440 I.P.C. (unlawfully keeping in possession and maliciously preparing bombs by explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life etc. after conspiracy and to commit mischief by causing death or hurt, etc.) in connection with the bomb explosion at the house of the sub-divisional officer of Kandi.

The accused pleaded not guilty and adduced no witness. Judgment was reserved and is expected to be delivered on July 2.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1932

India's Starving Peasants' "Gift" To British Exchequer!

Hoare Announces Clean Slate Settlement Of War Charges

£13,600,000 IN ALL

LONDON, June 30.

The great services, military and financial, rendered by India in the war were referred to in the House of Commons when a resolution was adopted, without a division, consenting that the extraordinary charges of £13,600,000 in connection with the Indian military forces employed in the war should be borne by Indian revenues.

INDIA'S "GIFT"

Sir Samuel Hoare explained that whereas India regarded this as a gift to the Exchequer in addition to the £100,000,000 given in 1917, the various departments here claimed it in connection with the counter-claims against the Government of India. Negotiations lasting twelve years had been concluded by a clean slate settlement.

CAPITATION GRANT

Another cause of delay was the so-called capitation grant which had caused a long controversy between the War Office, the Air Ministry and the Government of India. All parties had agreed to refer the matter to a tribunal containing two members nominated by each party, presided over by Sir Robert Garran,

The proceedings would be confidential and the first meeting would be held in November.

INDIA'S WAR SACRIFICES

despatch from the Com- in-chief, of July 1919, His cy gives the following showing the extent of In- ontribution to the war of in terms of men.

the outbreak of the War mbatant force of the Indian , including Reservist, was 00 Indian ranks. Enlistments g the War for all branches of ice amounted to 791,000, mak- a total combatant contribu- tion of 985,000. Of this number, 552,000 were sent Overseas. As regards the non-combatant, the pre-war strength was 45,000, and additional 427,000 were enrolled during the War, and 397,000 were sent Overseas. The total contribution of Indian personnel has thus been 1,457,000 men, of whom 953,000 have served Overseas. Casualties amounted to 106,594, which include 36,696 deaths from all causes. The number of animals sent Overseas was 175,000."

An annexe to the Congress report on the subject of India's liabilities in this connection states:

Not content with paying all the ordinary normal charges, including the transport costs, of India's expeditionary forces sent in aid of the British Army in France and in other theatres of the War Overseas; not content also with paying the increased charges to the British Territorial troops in spite of diminished numbers of these troops serving in India during this period, the Government of India decided in 1917, on their own executive authority, to make a special war contribution of 100 million sterling. Eighteen months later, this was increased, roughly, by another £45 millions, this time with certain conditions.

PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION.

As the payment of troops, etc. employed in services outside Indian frontiers is not allowed under the terms of the Government of India Act, (Section 22), except on a resolution by Parliament, both Houses of Parliament passed the necessary resolution to validate this arrangement. In January 1917 the Viceroy sent a telegram to the Secretary of State, offering to place the whole of India's credit and taxable capacity at the disposal of the British Government, to be utilised by them for the prosecution of War, as they thought best, subject to the limit of this special contribution up to 100 millions. The arrangement was that all the monies raised in India and forwarded to Britain within this figure, and any special issues which the British Government required the Indian Government to make elsewhere, could be deducted from the promised 100 millions; and the balance should be made good by India taking over a portion of the British Debt. The British Government gratefully accepted the offer, though some members of Parliament grumbled because Cotton duties were imposed, so that India might be able to bear these burdens!

The supplementary offer of another £45 million was not by way of an Executive decision of the Government of India, but by way of a formal resolution moved in the Viceroy's Legislative Council of those days. The purely formal nature of this arrangement would be evident to any one who recollects that the Viceroy's Legislative Council of those days had no power to vote the Budget or any part of it. Hence, this gift, formally made by way of a resolution of the Council, is really a donation of the Executive Government of India only. Even so, however, the Legislative Council merely because it got the opportunity of expressing its opinion on this matter, introduced two conditions by which the proposed grant would be reduced in case certain eventualities happened which threw unexpected additional burdens upon the Indian resources. These eventualities were: any large scale operations on India's own frontiers, or secondly, internal famine in the country placing serious strain upon the resources of the country, or troubles caused by Exchange variations. All these eventualities occurred. There was a war on our frontier, the Third Afghan War of 1919, which is estimated to have cost about 13 million sterling! There was also a severe famine in 1918-19, coupled with the Influenza epidemic and there was the Exchange debacle of 1920. These, between them, reduced this contribution to 26 million sterling.

Altogether then the sum total of India's contribution in this war may be recokoned up somewhat as follows:—

	Crores. Rs.
1. Increased military and political charges on account of and in connection with the War, borne by India as ordinary Budget, counting only the excess over normal ...	150
2. Special War contribution, taking the pound sterling at the then current rate of exchange of 1s. 4d. to the rupee	189
3. Increase in Civil Expenditure due to the War ...	25
Total	364

REICH DEFIED

Prussian Papers Not To Be Suppressed

LONDON, June 30

BERLIN.—The Government the Reich has been openly defie by Herr Severing, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, who has refused to comply with the request of the central authorities to order the suspension of the newspapers "Vorwaerts" and "Volkszeitung" for five days for attacking von Papen, the German Chancellor. The Minister has appealed to the Supreme Court of Leipzig which will deal with the matter next week. —Reuter.

MURDERED HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Robert Gomes (27) was to-day sentenced to death at the High Court sessions by Mr. Justice Panckridge on the charge of murdering his wife and mother-in-law on the afternoon of May 11. The accused is said to have attacked both of them in the street with a knife, fatally stabbing them.—A. P.

DOUGLAS MURDER SENTENCE APPEAL

CALCUTTA, June 30.

An appeal has been fired at the High Court on behalf of Prodyatkuman Bhattacharya, sentenced to death by the Speciar Tribunar on June 25 for "constructive murder" in connection with the death of Mr. Douglas, District Magistrate of Midnapore, on April 30.—A. P.

FARIDPUR ARRESTS

FARIDPUR, June 28.

In connection with the attempt to hold the political conference a dozen persons were arrested. All of them were let off with a warning subsequently, except Babu Pramatha Nath Guha and Babu Durga Sankar Bose.—A.P.

BANK RATE CUT

Big Conversion Offer

LONDON, June 30

The discount rate of the Bank of England was reduced to-day from two and half to two per cent. The reduction was generally anticipated in the City but the move has caused satisfaction as it is now felt that the stage is clear for a big conversion offer. The rate had remained at two and half per cent since May 12 last. Not since 1897 has a two per cent rate been in force

DE VALERA TO RETALIATE

HIGHER TARIFFS ON BRITISH GOODS

Annuities Quarrel Takes Sharp Turn

DUBLIN, June 30.

There is consternation in the farming and commercial circles of the Irish Free State following the British Governments reported decision to levy customs duties on Free State products, to liquidate the withheld land annuities.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce at Dublin has passed a resolution requesting the Free State delegates at Ottawa to ensure that none of the Dominions obtains greater preference in the British market than the Irish Free State.

The resolution also deplores the tendency of the De Valera Government to drift away from the British Commonwealth.

Nevertheless it is reported that Mr. De Valera, hardening his decision, is now contemplating retaliation by a new drastic scale of tariffs directed against British products.—Reuter.

CABINET DETERMINED

The annuities are payable every half year and £1,500,000 became due on June 15.

Irish land stock is guaranteed by the British Treasury which will provide money enabling the Bank of England to pay the holders their usual dividends to-morrow. The newspapers anticipate that the proposed legislation will authorise the imposition of special duties on goods imported from Ireland notwithstanding the provision in the Import Duties Act that all goods imported from Dominions shall enter free of duty until November 15. Cabinet are determined that the consequences of the Irish default shall not be borne by the British taxpayers.

MIDNIGHT MEETING

LAUSANNE, July 1

M. Herriot has left for Paris The meeting of the Executive Committee concluded at midnight The Germans were not present The discussions will be resume to-day. Mr. MacDonald is no yet leaving for London.—A.P.

MONETARY CONFERENCE

Scope Of Lausanne To Be Enlarged

LONDON, June 30

The holding of a world monetary conference in London in the near future can now be taken as assured, learns Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. Although Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is expected back in London on Monday or Tuesday next, he is meanwhile pushing forward vigorously at Lausanne with the work of his Committee of Thirteen (composed of two representatives of each of the six powers and the British Premier) the outcome of whose deliberations will be to open a straight path towards London by enlarging the scope of the Lausanne Conference on lines of general economic reconstruction.—Reuter.

GRIM PREMIER

LAUSANNE, June 30.

The principal negotiators continue the critical discussions be hind closed doors. Mr. MacDonald emerged at 5.30 for a breath of fresh air, looking tired and serious and remarked grimly: "I shall carry on till the decision is reached."—Reuter.

EXCHANGE TO BE RESTRICTED

OFFICIAL CONTROL IN JAPAN

Maximum Of Note Issue Raised

LONDON, June 30.

Tokio.—The law to prevent flight of capital will be enforced from to-morrow when Government will virtually control the exchange operations. This measure and one convertible banknote law were approved by the Diet at a recent session.

Another bill, which also comes into force to-morrow, provides that the maximum fiduciary issue of the Bank of Japan may be expanded from the present 120,000,000 yen to 1,000,000,000 yen.—Reuter.

SOVIET OF OIL

Boycott Plan Under Debate

LONDON June 30.

Paris—Strict privacy was maintained at the morning's session of the International Oil Conference held in the same hotel room as that used for the Young Conference. The meeting was attended by some forty persons who included representatives of the Standard Oil Company, the Royal Dutch Shell Company and the Rumanian delegates, but the Russians refused to participate in the Conference. So the agenda was limited to arrangement with Rumania and a discussion of the common attitude towards Russia. The Possibility of organising an international boycott of Russian oil was mooted.—Reuter.

KREUGER CRASH ECHO

STOCKHOLM, June 30.

To-day's meeting of the shareholders of the Swedish Match Company closed without the usual vote of thanks to the directors. Bitter criticism of the Board was made, especially of the chairman, M. Rydbeck, who was charged with having hindered all the attempts of the board to gain a thorough knowledge of the company's position. The public administrator's reorganisation programme was accepted.—Reuter.

Madras Govt.'s Communique

MADRAS, June 30.

In connection with the Special Powers Ordinance promulgated by the Governor-General, the Madras Government have issued a communique explaining the scope and extent to which it has been made applicable to this Presidency.

Chapter Five reproduces the Unlawful Instigation Ordinance which was made applicable by the local Government to three districts. In view of the improvement in the situation in these districts the Government have found it not necessary to extend the same to any part of the Presidency but if signs of "No-tax' campaign reappear they will be forced to consider the question of extending the same to the area affected.

COUNTER-MEASURE.

As regards the Sixth and Seventh Chapters the Government says that in view of the recent action of civil disobedience party in holding Provincial Congress meetings at Calicut, Madura and other towns to reaffirm the civil disobedience policy in four linguistic areas of the Presidency they have no option but to recommend the application of these chapters to the whole of the Presidency as a counter-measure.—A. P.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE

Hoare's Compliment To The Leftists

"PEACE INDEFINITELY POSTPONED"

NEW DELHI, June 29.

Mr. Asaf Ali has issued the following statement to the press: "Sir Samuel Hoare's statement on Government's policy and programme and the intention to resume the Ordinances after their expiry under a changed title has come none too late to warn the Liberals and others of their way of thinking against placing too liberal a reliance on their own powers of persuasion, argument and negotiation. The left wing of the Congress will find nothing unexpected in it and will rejoice to find its estimate of the situation fully confirmed and the discomfiture of the optimists as thorough as they had desired that it should be. The essence of the Secretary of States' statement is summarised in one sentence which has tolled the knell of peace and co-operation. He says that the Government would not be content with a drawn result, and curiously enough it is just what an important section of the other party has been maintaining.

COMPLIMENT.

The renewal of the Ordinance powers is an unintentional compliment to the Congress, which was at first believed to be a mere worm that would be crushed out of existence, but whose strength has made Sir Samuel Hoare declare that six months' most drastic repression has left the emergency to be sufficiently grave to require further suspension of ordinary law. The self-laudation and claiming success for the policy of repression are rather pathetically negatived by the revealing admissions of the gravity of the situation. He has earned the thanks of the Extreme Left by foreshadowing a fresh offensive and has unwittingly forced a situation which will secure the transfer of the command to those who were all too anxious for a fight to the finish. If he hoped to divide the Right from the Left he has signally failed but he has reinforced the Left.

SABOTAGE.

It is quite clear that the maze of consultations, talks and committees is intended to engage the attention of those who would care to co-operate to gain truce to measure swords with the Congress. The Moderate opinion will not feel flattered by the sabotage of their favourite methods. Meanwhile the proposed resumption of powers exercised for six months under a number of ordinances for a further period is a clear defiance of Section 72 of the Government of India Act and a glaring subversion of all canons of constitutional law. This is the second time that the Legislature is going to be treated as non-existent or hostile or incompetent. Why the Legislature should continue to waste public time and money is incomprehensible. The authority of which Sir Samuel is so proud it exercised over the Lord of the Legislature and in defiance of public opinion should not hope to command the resources within which it is entrenched for very long.

CLEAN BOWLED OVER

He has unconsciously indicated the weakest point of the organised Government. Anyway the renewal of the Government's offensive in the hope of defeating popular will is a decision for which none but the Extreme Left in the long run is likely to be thankful. The Right is clean bowled over and the initiative will now pass to the Left. The desperate pessimist knew his mind and knew what would suit his plan best. The optimist had hoped that saner counsels would prevail. But who knows what is good for India Sir Samuel Hoare has clarified the issues beyond doubt and now the country has to wait until either Sir Samuel Hoare or the Congress can score the final victory for Executive despotism or Democracy respectively. Peace is indefinitely postponed and constitutional changes are futile till peace can be attained.—A. P.

HOARE'S POLICY

Indian Labour View

NAGPUR, June 30.

Mr. P. M. Naidu, secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in an interview on the Secretary of State's pronouncement, said: "No one expected Sir Samuel Hoare to make any startling pronouncement. He was more eager to explain how a departure from the pronouncement of the Prime Minister made last December had been made. His abandonment of the next Round Table Conference simply amounts to the admission that even Indian Liberal opinion is not wanted. When everything is cut and dried the Joint Parliamentary Committee will be given powers to confer with the representatives of India. In fact the pronouncement is a complete triumph for the policy of Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon.

"Indians were kept out of the Simon Commission and now also they will be kept out in framing the constitution. It is a fitting reward for the cooperation of the Liberals. The Congress will not even touch this proposed constitution with a pair of tongs.—A. P.

NEW ORDINANCE IN FORCE

NAGPUR, July 1.

In exercise of the powers conferred under the Special Powers Ordinance, the Governor-in-Council has directed that Sections 58 to 63 and 65 of the said Ordinance shall come into force in the Nagpur, Wardha, Jubbulpore and Saugor districts and the Amraoti and Akola districts of Berar, and sections 66 to 73 in Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Raipur, Bilaspur, Drug districts and the Akola District of Berar from June 30.—A.P.

SPECIAL ORDINANCE IN BENGAL

Conditional Exemption For 11 Districts

DARJEELING, June 30.

The following communique has been issued by the Bengal Government:—

"The Governor-General has today promulgated an Ordinance known as the Special Powers Ordinance of 1932, which re-enacts the provisions of the Ordinances which were promulgated on the 4th January last, and has extended the provisions of this Ordinance with the exception of chapter five to the Province of Bengal. It is not however, the intention of the Local Government to aply the provisions of the Ordinance, except in those portions of the province where recent experience shows that special powers are necessary. In accordance, therefore with this principle, the Ordinance has not been applied to the following districts:—

Darjeeling, Malda, Khulna, Noakhali, Bogra, Faridpur Mymensingh, Burdwan Birbhum, Murshidabad, and Chittagong hill tracts.

It is hoped that it will not become necessary to apply the Ordinance to any of these districts, but the local Government will have no hesitation in so applying it, if at any time its application

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